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NATO MANEUVERS CAUSE EAST BLOC 'ANXIETY'

AU151711 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 September 1983 on page 6 carries a 1,000-word Vladimir Baumel article entitled "Against the Spirit of Detente." The article deals with the series of "large-scale military maneuvers" that started in Western Europe at the beginning of September, the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War II. According to Baumel, this timing is a "mockery of all victims of fascist atrocities."

Characterizing the current NATO maneuvers, Baumel says: "This year's maneuvers are to outdo all past maneuvers, in terms of both the range of individual exercises of NATO's ground troops, airforce, and navy are to held in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw Pact states, in the northern part of the Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean between the beginning of September and mid-November. A total of 300,000 soldiers, more than 300 warships, and several thousand tanks and other types of armored vehicles are to take part in them.

"At the time of the maneuvers, the command of the alliance will have more tanks and armored vehicles concentrated near the borders of the socialist states than the Nazi armies had at the time of their invasion of the Soviet Union. This fact -- together with the planned take-off of hundreds of fighter bombers, the calling of reservists under arms, and the navy's assuming combat positions near strategically vital straits in the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean -- naturally calls forth considerable uncertainty in international relations and justified anxiety of the socialist countries."

The article goes on to discuss the individual exercises, noting their objectives, location, and the number and nationality of troops involved in them. It pays particular attention to the exercises taking place in the FRG -- Reforger-83, Atlantic Lion, Wehrhafte Loewen, Confident Enterprise, and Lasalle -- pointing out that these "demonstrations of strength" will be held near Czechoslovak borders. Speaking about the Lasalle maneuvers of the French Second Army Corps in the FRG, Baumel also stresses that these maneuvers "bear out the ever closer military cooperation of France with the other NATO member countries, the FRG in particular."

Baumel goes on to say that aside from the 30 allied military exercises, individual NATO member-states will also organize this fall a number of maneuvers that will be under national command. These are to involve an additional 800,000 soldiers. Baumel views the simultaneous organization of allied and national maneuvers in approximately the same geographic area as "a more than obvious attempt to circumvent the commitments in the area of confidence-building among states that are anchored in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference." The chief aim of the "powerful demonstrations of the military strength of the West" this fall is, according to Baumel, to test the NATO doctrine of "flexible response" and the principle of "forward-based defense." Emphasis will reportedly be placed on "transferring combat operations as quickly as possible deep into enemy territory, in other words, to the territories of the CSSR and the GDR." Another aim of the maneuvers is said to be the testing of new weapons -- such as the Leopard-2 tanks or the Gepard self-propelled anti-tank guns -- under combat conditions. Finally, Baumel also discerns a "political significance" of the maneuvers, which should "contribute to brainwashing the West European public in the spirit of the aggressive NATO plans and thereby weaken the influence and strength of the peace movement."

Attached to the Baumel article is a small map indicating the locations of military exercises to be held in the FRG this September.

NATO MEETING, REAGAN REMARKS TO KREISKY VIEWED

AU181634 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the meeting of the "summit group of NATO" wound up its proceedings in Bergen of Norway. The two-day debates, took place with closed door and were centered mainly on adopting the effective measures with regard to the increase of the military potential of the alliance, the intensification of the armament race, and the application of the NATO plan on the deployment of U.S. middle-range missiles in Western Europe. The participants at the meeting, the reports stress, were concentrated mainly on the examination of some projects "for the improvement of nuclear strength of NATO in Europe" and the working out of a report on the recent military studies, which will be presented to the nuclear planning group of the alliance, to be summoned Ottawa, by the end of October.

Meanwhile the Washington official resources inform that the U.S. President has launched a great propaganda campaign to demonstrate the determination of the USA to transform Europe into a great nuclear arsenal. In a letter addressed to the former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the White House chieftain declared that the U.S. Administration will apply its decision to deploy in Europe "Cruise" and "Pershing-2" missiles by the end of the year. Reagan's statements which confirm Washington's determination of follow the road of strengthening the nuclear potential were accompanied by the warmongering appeals of the commander in chief of the aggressive NATO bloc. In an interview granted to the TV of Berlin, General Rogers called on the NATO allies to apply the programs for the production of conventional weapons, alongside the reinforcement with nuclear weapons. On behalf of the equilibrium of force, Rogers required from the allies greater contributions to increase the striking force of NATO military bloc.

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES SEABED TREATY MEETING

LD152320 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 15 Sep 83

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva 15 Sep (PAP) -- Poland's representative Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski spoke at the second review conference of the 1972 treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof (Sea-Bed Treaty) held here.

Positively assessing the functioning of the treaty, negotiated and put into effect at the start of the 1970's, he pointed to the significance of partial disarmanent steps that had contributed to consolidating international security and had been paving the path towards detente in the past decade.

Now when the arms race and the threat of nuclear war are an ever greater menace to mankind, a policy of patiently and gradually worked out disarmament steps is the only constructive possibility, Turbanski said.

It is exactly the aim of numerous disarmament proposals forwarded by the USSR and the remaining Warsaw Treaty states. In this connection, the Polish representative came out for starting talks on a total demilitarization of the sea-bed as part of the U.N. Disarmament Committee and stipulated by the treaty.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN SFRY REPORTED

AU171310 Tierana ATA in English 0930 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 17 /ATA/ -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports the vice-president of the USA, George Bush, arrived on a three day visit in Belgrade accompanied by a group of officials of the US Administration, including the chairman of the Office of the Vice-President, Admiral Daniel Murphy, the member of the National Security Council, Donald Greg, etc. During his stay in Yugoslavia Bush will hold meetings and talks with the Yugoslav top officials. According to TANJUG, in the center of the talks are the "bilateral relations", the situation in Europe, the course of events in the Balkans and the east Mediterranean, problems of disarmament and of the current international situation.

HEAD OF STATE GREETS NICARAGUAN COUNTERPART

AU141858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Telegram from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua]

[Text] Your national holiday provides me with the opportunity of conveying to you and to the people of Nicaragua warm greetings and best wishes for progress and prosperity, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and myself personally. Expressing the support of the Albanian people for the just struggle of your people in defending freedom and national independence against the attacks and conspiracies of imperialism, I hope that the relations between our two countries may develop continually.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL AT DISTRICT MEETING -- The 40th anniversary of the struggle against the Nazi occupiers was commemorated in Drashovica in Vlore District. Present at the meeting were Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, and directing state and party cadres from Vlore, Tepelene, Gjirokaster, and Shkoder Districts. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Vlore District AWP Committee, the Vlore District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. The meeting on this occasion was opened by Enver Halili, first secretary of the Vlore District AWP Committee. Hajredin Celiku greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Enver Hoxha personally. He spoke about the struggle of Drashovi as one of the most important battles of the national liberation struggle and outlined the role played by Hysni Kapo in this struggle. He also outlined the present achievements by Vlore workers in fulfilling economic tasks. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 83 AU]

NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON KAL INCIDENT

AU161626 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- The ferocious anti-Sovietism of the Washington politicians and strategists plays the role of that sinister spring which provides a powerful push upwards to the militarization of the United States and, as it has become evident, leads the world towards the edge of a nuclear catastrophe, stresses a military and political commentary in NARODNA ARMIYA today, while analysing the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration.

"Day after day, month after month the imperialist centres, and first of all the central investigation agency of the United States, have been fabricating slanders and impudent provocations in an effort to discredit the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with the sole aim of thwarting the process of detente and of dealing a decisive blow to peace in the world", the author goes on.

In confirmation of this conclusion comes also the latest unprecedented provocation against the Soviet Union in connection with the South Korean passenger airliner. Recalling the circumstances around the case, proving the unquestionable spying mission of the aircraft, he writes: "It is perfectly plain that those who have sent it in the air space of the Soviet Union, have drawn the winning ticket in advance. Because, if the mission of the spying Boeing had ended successfully, then the intelligence services of the United States would have received extra valuable data. It can be said with absolute certainty, however, that the services in question have preferred the second version -- the failure of the operation".

This failure of the operation serves as an excellent occasion to unleash a new fierce anti-Soviet campaign. The aim is apparent -- to blacken the Soviet Union and its social system, to defame the Soviet foreign policy and to distract the attention from the peace proposals of Moscow.

It cannot be denied that the organizers have timed this inhuman action with great precision, says the commentator enumerating the major political events on the eve of which it was carried out -- the opening of the decisive round of the Geneva talks, the resumption of the sittings of the United States' Congress, the final stage of the Madrid meeting, the opening of the autumn anti-war and anti-nuclear demonstrations in Western Europe and the forthcoming session of the United Nations' General Assembly. One of the results is already at hand -- under pressure from the White House, exploiting the provocation, the United States' Senate approved the military expenditure for the 1984 fiscal year.

In conclusion the author points out that the provocation with the South Korean airliner was aimed not at a separate person or organization or even one state. The consequences of it may prove deadly for the whole planet, if the progressive people from all parts of the world and the wisdom of governments fail to put up a firm opposition to the provocateurs.

ALEKSANDROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU190657 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] On 19 September a Bulgarian official delegation led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, departed for Moscow. It will take part in the events marking Sofia Days in Moscow.

DAILY ON QUESTIONS REGARDING KAL INCIDENT

AU151445 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 83 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Open Questions -- Incriminating Proof; What the U.S. Government Is Stubbornly Keeping Silent About in Connection With the South Korean Aircraft"; passages in capitalized letters in boldface]

[Text] EVEN TOWARD THE END OF LAST WEEK, BOTH THE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND PRESIDENT REAGAN HIMSELF ENGAGED IN AN EXTRAORDINARY WAY IN MAINTAINING THE HIGH REVOLUTIONS OF THE MACHINERY OF THE ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA, WHICH WAS SET INTO MOTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOUTH KOREAN AIRCRAFT WHICH VIOLATED THE SOVIET UNION'S AIRSPACE AND HAD TO PAY FOR THIS.

The Americans are trying to get rid of the responsibility for this provocation, which has cost the lives of 269 people; but Washington has still NOT ANSWERED THE BASIC QUESTIONS FOLLOWING FROM THE ENTIRE INCIDENT. IT HAS NOT REPLIED TO THEM, BECAUSE IT CANNOT, AND DOES NOT WANT TO REPLY TO THEM. Were it, in fact, to bring the truth to light, it would merely confirm the many facts which incriminate the authors of the provocation -- which was a deliberately and carefully prepared intelligence operation, directed by political, military, and espionage centers in the United States. It is as the well-known Soviet commentator Aleksandr Bovin wrote in the paper IZVESTIYA: "THE TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS COULD TAKE PLACE SOLELY BECAUSE IT WAS PRECEDED BY A CRIME ON THE GROUND. THE CRIMINALS ARE THOSE WHO SENT THE CIVIL AIRCRAFT TO MEET A DEADLY DANGER, WHO HAD FORBIDDEN THE CREW TO REACT TO THE WARNINGS OF THE SOVIET AIRMEN AND GROUND SERVICES, AND WHO ARE NOW MISUSING THE EVENTS OF THE NIGHT FROM 31 AUGUST TO 1 SEPTEMBER FOR ESCALATING TENSION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS."

But let us look at the questions which remain unanswered by the U.S. Government.

Question One

WHY DID THE AIRCRAFT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN KAL AIRLINE, THE BOEING 747 FLYING ON THE REGULAR 007 ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO SEOUL WITH A STOPOVER IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, DEVIATE 500 KM FROM ITS FLIGHT CORRIDOR AND VIOLATE THE SOVIET UNION'S AIRSPACE?

About 12,000 air planes annually fly the route between Alaska and Japan; it is one of the most frequently used and best ensured international routes. It has five air corridors. From Alaska and up to the area to the east of Kamchatka, the responsibility for flight direction lies with the U.S. flight control [dispecerske sluzby], and after that with the Japanese services.

As regards ensurance technology, the Boeing 747 planes are among those planes produced in the West equipped with the most modern technology and are comparable to the West German Air Buses and American DC-10 planes. IN SOME RESPECTS THEIR INSTRUMENTS ARE ON THE LEVEL OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS COMPUTERS AND THE ANTI-MAGNETIC ADJUSTMENT OF THE MAIN EQUIPMENT THAT IS IMPORTANT FOR A SECURE FLIGHT. ACCORDING TO THE EXPERTS WHOM WE ALREADY CITED DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS, IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES EVEN A 1-KM DEVIATION IS EXCLUDED; AND ONE OF 500 KM IS TOTALLY UNTHINKABLE.

AND WHAT ABOUT THE HUMAN FACTOR? Could it not have been this very factor which caused a chance deviation from the plane's route? The flight of the South Korean plane over Soviet air space lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours; had it been a consequence of a human breakdown, the crew members would have had to have -- as stated by the aviation experts of the Japanese daily AKAHATA -- EITHER SLEPT THE WHOLE TIME, OR PLAYED CARDS. And the same would have had to be true about all American and Japanese ground civil and military control centers which followed the airplane's flight. After all, the American RC-135 reconnaissance plane -- which approached the Boeing 747 so near that, at a certain stage, the two machines merged into one on the radar screen, and then flew together for about 10 minutes -- would also have had to be asleep.

Thus, we have only one possible answer: THE DEVIATION WAS NEITHER A COINCIDENCE, NOR AN ERROR; IT WAS A ROUTE OVER SOVIET AIRSPACE THAT WAS PROGRAMMED IN ADVANCE. Obviously this had not been done with the aim of arranging a sightseeing flight outside the set flight corridors.

Question Two

WHY DID THE PLANE'S CREW NOT ANSWER THE WARNING OF THE SOVIET ANTI-AIR DEFENSE -- ISSUED BOTH FROM THE GROUND AND FROM THE AIR -- THAT IT WAS VIOLATING THE USSR'S AIR SPACE? WHY DID IT NOT ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET SIDE?

The Boeing 747 has five radio sets, one of which is tuned to the agreed upon international emergency frequency -- 121.5 mhz. It has four power supply systems, and an additional compensatory emergency system which ensures power delivery for emergency signals and the operation of board lights. It was thus not the case of a crew having no possibility to establish contacts with the Soviet side. The statement made by the representative of the American Department of State is thus quite ridiculous: He said that "the pilots of the South Korean aircraft obviously had no suspicion that the Soviet anti-air defense was warning them about a violation of the USSR"s air space." They must have been both deaf and blind.

But a completely different affair is in play here. The French paper LIBERATION recalled the case of the Boeing-707, which also belonged to the South Korean airline, which in 1978 penetrated the Soviet Union in the area of the Kola Peninsula. According to the testimonies of its passengers, the crew ignored the appeals of the Soviet interceptor planes for a long time, and the airmen decided to land only in an extremely tense situation on the surface of a frozen lake to the south of Murmansk. Michael Anguer, a Canadian student from Montreal, stated on the pages of the paper CITIZEN that ON ANOTHER FLIGHT FROM ALASKA TO SEOUL, MEANING ALONGSIDE SOVIET FAR-EAST TERRITORY, A SOUTH KOREAN AIRPLANE HAD TURNED DOWN THE LIGHTS AND ASKED THE PASSENGERS TO PULL DOWN THE WINDOW BLINDS: "I LOOKED OUT OF THE WINDOW AND SAW THAT THEY HAD EXTINGUISHED THE NAVIGATION LIGHTS ON THE WING."

Ernst Volkmann, commentator of the periodical DEFENSE SCIENCE MAGAZINE, declared THAT THE AIRCRAFT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN KAL AIRLINE REGULARLY UNDERTAKE ESPIONAGE FLIGHTS IN SOVIET AIRSPACE IN ORDER TO ACQUIRE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND RADIO INTELLIGENCE MATERIALS (RECORDS OF MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS AND CODES), INFORMATION ABOUT RADARS, AND SO FORTH. According to Volkmann, these airplanes are brought to American air bases, where they are equipped with appropriate technical espionage instruments.

THUS THE CREW DID NOT REACT TO THE SOVIET WARNINGS AND APPEALS BECAUSE IT DID NOT WANT TO REACT -- ITS TASK WAS TO REMAIN "ANONYMOUS."

IT WAS ASSISTED IN THIS ALSO BY THE AMERICAN RC-135 INTELLIGENCE PLANE MENTIONED ABOVE, WHICH HAD THE TASK -- APART FROM THE EXPIONAGE ACTIVITY PROPER -- TO DISORIENT THE SOVIET ANTI-AIR DEFENSE AND TO COVER UP THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SOUTH KOREAN AIRCRAFT. The American UPI press agency wrote that the RC-135 air planes -- which have actually been derived from Boeing-707 transport airplanes and which have radar characteristics analogous to the civil transport aircraft of the Boeing enterprise, which have four engines attached to their wings -- are very frequently used as a "curtain" behind civil aircraft, and thus penetrate into the airspace of foreign states.

Question Three

IF THIS WERE A NORMAL FLIGHT, AS IS CLAIMED BY WASHINGTON, WHY DID THE AMERICAN NAVIGATION SERVICES NOT IMMEDIATELY DECLARE AN ALARM WHEN THE AIRPLANE LEFT ITS PREDETERMINED CORRIDOR AND FLEW TOWARD THE SOVIET TERRITORY?

Washington is trying to claim that the airplane had flown beyond the range of the radar and radio system. For instance, Secretary of State George Shultz stated that "the United States did not know that the South Korean air plane was in danger up to the time it was shot down." This is quite simply a lie, of which he was proved guilty by one of his subordinates. THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MOSCOW ALREADY MENTIONED DURING HIS VERY FIRST CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES THAT CONSTANT RADIO COMMUNICATION HAD BEEN MAINTAINED WITH THE AIRPLANE. Or else, how could the Americans know that eight airplanes of the Soviet anti-air defense in succession had attempted to establish contact with the airplane?!

The paper WASHINGTON POST wrote: "The Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Department of Defense have an agreement, according to which the military radar in Alaska, which has a very large range, is used for ensuring the flights of civil aircraft without deviations from the route in all movements out of Alaska and along the Soviet coast. A similar agreement exists between the flight control of the Japanese civil aviation and the Japanese Armed Forces."

THESE SYSTEMS AND SERVICES DID NOT DECLARE AN ALARM BECAUSE THEY KNEW THAT THIS WAS NO CHANCE DEVIATION. APART FROM THAT, AT THAT TIME IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO ENSURE RELIABLE AND SPEEDY DISPATCHES OF ALL INFORMATION FROM THE FLIGHT VIA SATELLITE TO FORT MEADE IN MARYLAND, WHICH LIES ONLY A FEW KILOMETERS OUTSIDE WASHINGTON. THE NSA HAS A CENTER OF ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE THERE, WHICH PROVIDES REPORTS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, LED BY THE U.S. PRESIDENT. At the same time the NSA processed the coded relays from the South Korean airplane which are usually used in passing on intelligence information.

Question Four

WHY DID THE AMERICAN AND JAPANESE FLIGHT CONTROL NOT APPROPRIATELY INFORM THE SOVIET UNION, IF THE SOUTH KOREAN AIR PLANE HAD NOT FLOWN TOWARD THE SOVIET TERRITORY ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE?

This question is almost rhetorical, because it provides its own answer. ACTUALLY, THE VIOLATOR HAD NOT LOST HIS WAY -- HIS ROUTE HAD BEEN PLANNED BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE ITSELF. HAD THIS NOT BEEN THE CASE, THEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN BOTH HAD ENOUGH TIME AND OPPORTUNITIES TO WARN THE SOVIET UNION THAT THIS WAS AN ERROR.

But it became very quickly clear to the Soviet anti-air defense that it was confronted by an espionage flight, and not by an error: when, on penetrating into Soviet airspace, the Boeing-747 estabished contact with the RC-135 intelligence airplane and when it did not respond to any queries by the Soviet flight control and anti-air defense aircraft, and when it flew directly toward one of the most important bases of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces, no doubt was left as to its intentions. After that the airplane flew over important military facilities in the southern part of Sakhalin, and it even had to change its course in order to reach them.

Even in the period of artificial earth satellites, from which one can even "see" what lies under the surface of our planet, the United States is devoting itself very intensively to air espionage -- to constructing espionage aircraft, flown both with and without a pilot, which are among the most perfect creations of the American military aviation industry. The United States is carrying out systematic air espionage in various parts of the world -- for instance, over Cuba, the DPRK, Vietnam, the Middle East, and Europe -- and this espionage is aimed against the socialist countries (the AWACS system) and so forth.

Moreover, it is also misusing civil aviation for espionage purposes. The French press is carrying these days a large amount of information material from Le Roy-Finville, ex-chief of the French counter-intelligence, who has acknowledged that the American CIA has been using for these activities the aircraft and pilots of the Air France company. The British paper DAILY STAR wrote thus about the South Korean plane: "When the Russians were following it for more than 2 hours, they were obviously able to convince themselves that this uninvited guest was passing on to the espionage satellites various data on strategic nuclear arms, radars, submarines, and missiles."

This was not the first such operation, and it was not the first one to be stopped by the country against which it was aimed. This time the United States chose for it a civil airplane quite deliberately, regardless of the possible human victims; probably Washington was even counting on them, deliberately and cold-bloodedly. It was a cynical, timed anti-Soviet provocation. Its purposes were stated by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of International Information, at the Friday press conference in Moscow: "NOW THE WORLD PUBLIC EXPECTS A RADICAL SOLUTION OF IMPORTANT PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS WHICH ARE IMPORTANT FOR ALL MANKIND, ABOVE ALL, THE PROBLEM OF HALTING FEVERISH ARMAMENT AND SUBSTANTIALLY CUTTING DOWN STRATEGIC AND NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE. FOR THIS WE NEED TRUST AND DETENTE. BUT THE PLANS HARBORED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ARE DIFFERENT. THEIR AIM IS TO AGGRAVATE THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION EVEN MORE, TO ACCUMULATE MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS WHICH ALREADY EXIST, AND TO DEVELOP NEW KINDS OF SUCH WEAPONS. THAT IS WHY THIS PROVOCATIVE ACTION WAS UNDERTAKEN -- AN ACTION, AROUND WHICH SUCH AN ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN UNLEASHED."

At the same time U.S. Government bodies are almost hysterically denigrating the Soviet Union, in order to try and justify in this way their unbridled militarism which is threatening peace and mankind's existence, in order to distract attention from their imperialist policy of pressure, extortion, and exploitation in Central America, Africa, The Near and Middle East, and Asia. But nobody has the right to violate unpunished the borders and sovereignty of another state. Naturally, this also applies to the territory and borders of the Soviet Union. The responsibility for what has happened falls on the organizers of this operation; and he who attempts to stage a similar provocation, must count on the fact that the Soviet borders are untouchable and that the Soviet Union is capable of defending them.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121922 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 8 Sep (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the state holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria -- we send you, the BCP Central Committee, and the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria ardent comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR's Government and people, and in our own name.

The victory of the socialist revolution 39 years ago, which signified a decisive milestone in the struggle conducted by the Bulgarian people for many years for their national and social liberation, laid firm foundations for the construction of a socialist society in Bulgaria. We in the CSSR sincerely respect the results achieved by the Bulgarian people -- in close cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and other socialist states -- in the socioeconomic and cultural upsurge of their country and in the improvement of the people's living standards. We follow with great interest the efforts of the Bulgarian working people in fulfilling the conclusions of the 12th BCP Congress for building the advanced socialist society.

As a firm link of the community of socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively contributing toward consolidating the unity and cohesion of these countries and toward developing cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA; it is contributing to the joint fight for averting the war threat and for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. By its active foreign policy it has acquired great authority among all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

The CSSR holds in deep respect the relations of friendship and Czechslovak-Bulgarian cooperation. We are convinced that these relations will continue to successfully develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. New and significant impetus in this respect was provided by the visit of the CSSR top party and state delegation to Bulgaria last year, and by its results. On this significant day we wish you, dear comrades, the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people many successes in building the advanced socialist society in your fatherland.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, sent a congratulatory telegram to Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politbureau member and chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram on the same occasion to Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Likewise, the CSSR's National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of the Patriotic Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

WEEKLY CRITICIZES SFRY PRESS ARTICLE ON CSSR

AU161300 Prague TRIBUNA No 36 in Czech 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Frantisek Kudrna article: "Peculiar Contribution by a Part of the Yugoslav Press" Words in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] For quite some time we have been following with amazement the writings of a certain part of the Yugoslav press, and the publishing activities of certain Yugoslav publishing houses, which concern our republic. This applies in particular to the Belgrade weekly POLITIKA, the weekly NIN, the MLADOST publishing house in Belgrade and the GLOBUS publishing house in Zagreb. But they are not the main thing.

What is it that staggers us? The fact that their staff is propagating, and giving the green light to, the Czechoslovak political bankrupts and emigres, to people who used to strive, and are still striving, for a change in the socialist social system in our country; to people who once they have emigrated have completely cast aside any and all scruples they could have and who are preaching their anticommunism even in the most reactionary tabloids and such broadcasting stations as Radio Free Europe, and in the European Parliament, and elsewhere.

But these enemies of socialism are welcome authors on the pages of certain Yugoslav newspapers. Thus, for instance, the NIN weekly published in one of its latest issues an interview with Antonin Liehm, about films in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. A "suitable" occasion was found for this: Liehm was interviewed in connection with the imminent publication of his "most important works" by the Belgrade film institute...-- (It is surely peculiar, if nothing else, if a socialist country invites a person, whose anticommunism is generally known, to appraise films from the other socialist countries.) Another example: Last year the GLOBUS publishing house in Zagreb published J. Pelikan's book "Prague Spring," a book which is, of course, -- and how else could this be -- an attack on the CPCZ and the fraternal communist parties. Pelikan's role curing the crisis-ridden years, his betrayal of the Czechoslovak people, and his current outspoken antisocialist opinions and attitudes are no secret to anybody, either. After all, he is a deputy for the Italian Socialist Party -- its cooperation with the bourgeoisie is notorious -- in the so-called European Parliament.

But all this is still not enough for certain staff of a certain part of the Yugoslav newspapers and publishing houses. They also publish the works of Czechoslovak revisionists that formed the theoretical foundation of attacks against socialism in our fatherland during the crisis-ridden years 1968-69.

We could write pages and pages of examples from the recent period! At the same time, the interesting thing is that the Yugoslav reader can acquaint himself with contemporary Czechoslovak authors, writers, and scientists in the local communications media only in quite exceptional cases.

And not only that. Sometimes one can gain a really despondent picture of our fatherland from the information supplied by certain Yugoslav papers: They usually write solely about the problems of our economy, or about negative phenomena, and all this is very frequently taken out of context, distorted, and exaggerated. And thus the Yugoslav reader will know nothing about Czechoslovakia working its way -- exactly in the period of building socialism, of building its advanced phase -- among the 10-11 most advanced industrial states of the world; or that it has had significant successes in science, the arts, and sports; that it has NO unemployment and is one of the leading states in the world in its social and medical-care policies and its care for education.

Yes, we do have shortcomings and difficulties that cause us concern. We would not be Marxists, were we to claim that our work knows no error, that we do not make mistakes. The problems we have are being energetically resolved and overcome by our party and, under its leadership, by the entire society.

For instance, it is known that the changes on the world market, which took place in the last few years, were extremely vehement and hardly foreseeable. And, in view of the lack of raw materials, Czechoslovakia is most sensitive to the waverings of the world market. Still, anybody viewing our reality with the least objectivity must see that everything has been done to prevent the complicated economic situation in the world from threatening the living standards of our working people (which continue to be among the highest in the world,) and to ensure the healthy development of our economy in the coming years, so that we would not leave any "unfinished business" to the future generations.

Or let us take another fact -- the distortion of facts about Czechoslovakia. As is known, the antigovernment UNITA organization in Angola kidnapped a group of our industrial experts, together with their wives and children. The NIN weekly, too, wrote about the release of some of them. But even on this occasion it did not refrain from making an anti-Czechoslovak sally: It mysteriously implied that, for liberating the hostages, "something had to be given to somebody else, but it is not quite clear what this was." Or, in other words, it implied that in this instance Czechoslovakia, perhaps according to the principle, "My skin is closer than my shirt," had bartered with the principles of its socialist policy. And the proof? There was none. Only a dirty slur. Only an insult to the representatives of a friendly socialist country.

Nothing is left but to ask: What purpose do certain Yugoslav journalists have in mind when they write in this manner about a friendly socialist country? This is certainly no matter of isolated examples, no coincidence.

Is it perhaps the wish to persuade the Yugoslav reader that his own difficult economic situation is, in fact, not so bad?

Is it perhaps the socialism in our fatherland that is the thorn in the side of this group?

Or perhaps it is even an attempt to present socialism as incapable, both abroad and also in Yugoslavia?

We believe that these questions are neither inappropriate, nor exaggerated. For even the Sixth LCY Central Committee session, which was held this March, stressed that foreign ideological viewpoints have penetrated Yugoslavia in this sphere; that various literary works are being published, which deny the achievements of the socialist revolution and incite nationalism and anticommunism. The LCY Central Committee session also emphasized that many enemies of the revolution often camouflage themselves by cultural, scientific, artistic, or philosophical activity....

It is truly peculiar that certain communications media in Socialist Yugoslavia are publishing the very same anticommunist opinions of the very same authors as, for instance, Radio Free Europe -- this speaking-trumpet of the bastion of world reaction.

However, in any case the hostile and unobjective publicity about our fatherland by a certain part of the Yugoslav press cannot be regarded as a good contribution toward developing relations between our two countries, or as a good contribution to the fight of the progressive forces in the world and to their unification in the current complicated and dangerous world situation in the fight against the threat of war.

WEEKLY CENSURES POLISH CLERGY APPEAL

AU161230 Prague TRIBUNA No 36 in Czech 7 Sep 83 p 2

["(KZ)"-signed article: "Threat to the Social Calm"]

[Text] Deplorably, it is not the first time that rightwing forces have again become active in a country after the pope's visit. This has been the case after every one of his trips, and things could be no different in People's Poland, either. Instead of tolerance and peace, he leaves behind him intolerance and contention. In places where the church representatives represent the movement of the poor, they are driven behind church walls and forbidden any political activity; in places where they take their place at the head of the battle against progress, they are supported and encouraged to be more active.

In fact, this result was also seen in the recent declaration issued by the Polish Catholic bishops who, under the Vatican's stage management -- how else? -- adopted a few days prior to the anniversary of so-called Gdansk Accords a declaration that criticizes the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Sejm resolution that adopted certain legal measures that prevented the activist forces from continuing to undermine the people's power. The assembled bishops appealed in their declaration for a so-called dialogue between the government and the "people"-- which must be understood as "Solidarity"; and if this dialogue does not take place, this could mean a threat to social calm, they alleged.

At a time when Poland has finally begun to breathe again, and when the people can build their fatherland in peace and eliminate the vestiges of the period prior to December 1981, an appeal to revolt has again appeared. With the support of the Vatican -- which does not protest against the emergency laws that are being prepared in the FRG; or against the violations of rights in Northern Ireland and elsewhere in the Western world; or against the sackings from work and the ensuing nonadherence to one of the basic human rights, namely the right to work; or against the deployment of first-strike missiles to the West of our borders -- the Polish Catholic bishops are again provoking emotion and thus abusing their special position in the country of our northern neighbors.

As always in the last few centuries, when political clericalism hampered any and all progress, it has remained loyal to this tradition to this very day.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 16 SEP

LD162244 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Friday Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Li Tingquan in connection with the end of his tour of duty. They discussed the development of relations between the two countries and other issues.

PRC TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED BY URBAN

LD180928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0430 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The International Engineering Fair in Brno was visited yesterday by Chen Jie, PRC vice minister of foreign trade. He was also received by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade.

Both representatives expressed interests in considerably increasing exchanges of goods and in broadening technological cooperation. They discussed measures which, by 1985, will treble Czechoslovak-Chinese trade turnover.

JAKES MEETS WITH SED'S MITTAG 18 SEP

LD182337 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, paid a 1-day visit to Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee He first visited the 25th International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno. Afterwards he met Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. They discussed questions concerning a further intensification and expansion of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR, as well as within the framework of the CEMA.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN AT JOURNALISTS' MEETING

LD150401 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A festive meeting of the editorial staff and the editorial office of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW commemmorated in Prague today the 25th anniversary of the first issue of this theoretical and informative journal of the communist and workers parties.

Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in discussions. He said that the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW should actively and clearly act against the propaganda that thermo-nuclear war is admissible, and against the anti-communist hysteria and crusading anti-socialism campaign launched by Reagan's government.

SLOVAK, HUNGARIAN PLANNING CHIEFS HOLD TALKS

AU081009 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- On 2-5 September in Bratislava, a meeting took place between Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karol Martinka, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission. The talks were attended by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Karol Ujhazy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The chairmen of the planning agencies briefed each other on the development of the national economies of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. They exchanged views on the possibilities of further developing bilateral economic relations in the period after 1985. They noted that the socioeconomic goals set by the governments of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic for the 1986-1995 period form a good foundation for further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. They also exchanged views on selected problems of the first stage of consultations on coordinating the national economic plans for the years 1986-1990. They agreed, for example, that in the process of coordinating the plans for this period, it will be necessary to place greater emphasis on interlinking scientific-technical and production cooperation, coordinating the development and investment plans in the agreed upon cooperation areas, developing specialization and production sharing, utilizing to the

utmost existing facilities, expanding cooperation in order to better satisfy the mutual needs of the two countries and reduce dependence on imports from capitalist countries, expanding cooperation within the framework of the exchange of goods in order to improve supplies and diversify the range of goods offered on the domestic markets, and so forth.

The two sides also positively assessed the development so far of cooperation between border areas. They noted that this form of cooperation will continue to be an important factor of development. The respective agencies were charged with studying and assessing the possibilities of expanding the exchange of goods in border areas and reducing the transportation costs in effecting exchanges in border areas; developing cooperation in exchanging manpower, based on common interests in border areas; expanding direct contacts between enterprises and other economic organizations; and so forth.

At the close of his visit, Lajos Faluvegi was received by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, in the presence of Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier.

ZVERINA 'AUTHOR OF TOMASEK-ATTRIBUTED LETTER'

NC181729 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 18 Sep 83

[By Bernard Nicolas]

[Excerpt] Prague, Sept 18 (AFP) -- Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, is at the centre of a controversy over a letter of protest he allegedly wrote about Czechoslovakia's anti-religious policies.

Western papers last month attributed the letter to Cardinal Tomasek, but the Czechoslovak media quickly denied he had written such a letter.

Father Josef Zverina said he was the letter's true author, and showed a copy of it to AFP.

He said he wanted to know how the letter could have been attributed to the cardinal, since only four copies exist.

The original letter was sent to Vladimir Janku, an official in charge of religious matters, with a copy to the Federal Assembly and to Cardinal Tomasek. Father Zverina also kept a copy.

He said he did not make a photocopy of the letter, but an unsigned photocopy, which looked exactly like the original letter, appeared in Vienna.

Western journalists said this "document" arrived with an indication that it was the work of Cardinal Tomasek. The document was assured of widespread coverage as it had arrived through "sure and proven" means.

Father Zverina said this letter's false identity was "provocation" by unknown sources, whose motives he said were unclear.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU161318 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 September 1983 carries on pages 3 and 4 reports on the speeches at the 12-13 September Bratislava session of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee on scientific-technical progress.

Ladislav Abraham, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, is quoted as saying that "today more than ever before, we Communists in the trade unions are confronted by the task of implementing the trade unions' influence more and more broadly and consistently also in the sphere of scientific-technical progress. We are reflecting on why we are not succeeding in doing this to the desirable extent, and on what we have in fact forgotten to do, and when. Even after many years of work in the trade unions I must say that this was, still is, and will continue to be, a task that is complicated in many respects. True, now when the leadership of our party, the Federal Government, and the governments of the republics, the ministries, and other state and economic bodies have clarified their ideas, goals, and paths for further developing science and technology, it will also be easier for us Communists in the trade unions to proceed in our work. Without this the efforts of party, trade union, and other social organizations do not yield desirable results. I presume that you will agree with me that now we are not at all concerned with reproaching each other about who has done more, and who less, in accomplishing the tasks set by the preceding sessions" of party and trade union bodies.

Anton Blazej, head of the Higher School of Technology in Bratislava, is quoted as saying that "some of our inventions concern spheres that are of no interest to Czechoslovak industry. This means that the problems being resolved are removed from the needs of social practice." "The results of Czechoslovak research are not only recognized abroad, there is also interest in them. Many Western firms orient their documentation research [vyhledavaci vyskum] toward utilizing them , because the research results in the CSSR are not adequately protected. In the magazines we write more than we read; at conferences we talk more than we listen; at exhibitions we show more than we see," Blazej is then quoted as saying; and also that "the lack of good modern equipment is becoming a limiting factor in utilizing the creative potential of university-level schools."

Ferdinand Bulla from the Namestovo Computer Technology Plant is quoted as saying: "The production program of the Banska Bystrica Computer Technology Plant's operations in Namestovo is concerned with the production of small electronic computer systems (SMEP), which are being developed in the Research Institute of Computer Technology in Zilina in cooperation with the research staffs in the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries." "This year we are starting the production of the SM 52-11 computer and the SM 50-50 microcomputer. At the same time we are concluding the production of the SM3-20." He is further quoted as saying: "Apart from producing computer systems, we have also been producing, since 1980, hybrid integrated circuits. From 1980 to 1983, we have gradually built up a technological machinery line with an approximately 200,000-circuit annual capacity."

Among the other speakers cited, Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee, is quoted as deploring that "many enterprises have not worked out long-term programs for saving fuel, energy, and metal," and that the "fight to update production is not being fought hard enough," and further stating that "our experience to date shows that several ministerial branches have not approached the ensurance of

resolutions adopted by the CSSR Government Presidium and the Slovak Government with full, responsibility. This is testified to by the difficulties in selling the PR 16 industrial robot, and by the slow introduction of automated technological working places. We regard this attitude as most incorrect."

'STAGNATION' IN NEW TEAM WORK METHOD DEPLORED

AU141646 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVDO in Czech on 13 September 1983 on page 3 carries a 5,000-word account of an undated discussion held in the RUDE PRAVDO editorial office and devoted to the work of "comprehensive rationalization brigades" -- work teams engaged in the solution of scientific and technical tasks. Participants in the discussion, which is headlined "The Mission of Creative Collectives; The Economy Requires New Deeds of Comprehensive Rationalization Brigades," included Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council; Engineer Jan Gabel, first deputy minister of technological and investment promotion; RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Josef Jedlicka and Jan Tihlarik as the moderators of the discussion; and heads and member of "the most successful" comprehensive rationalization brigades from several Czechoslovak enterprises and institutions.

In the opening statement, Marik notes the important role of team work at present when "the new difficult tasks can only be overcome by workers joining their production experiences with the wealth of ideas of scientists, engineers, and technicians" and stresses the need to give all-round support to the activity of comprehensive rationalization brigades. He says that there are now 20,347 such brigades in the CSSR, with a membership of 188,000. Since 1981, "there has been a stagnation in the number of bri-brigades, a reduction in the number of their members, especially workers, and a decline in the number of projects resolved by them." According to Marik, this negative trend has been typical, in particular, for the metal-working industry.

Speaking about the causes of this "unsatisfactory state of affairs," Marik refers to the enterprise managements' failure to "create all-round conditions" for the comprehnsive rationalization brigades and to work with them on a "systematic and permanent basis"; to "great shortcomings in the approach of the leading economic personnel to responsibly evaluating the brigades' activity"; to the inadequate use of "moral and material incentives"; and to the "insufficient popularization of the best brigades."

Aside from the enterprise managements, he also criticizes trade union organizations for "not making sure that the brigades are properly rewarded" and for not insisting that the brigades continue to operate even after the task assigned to them has been resolved. In discussing the reasons for the "stagnation" of the movement of comprehensive rationalization brigades, Marik also appeals to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs "to find possibilities of a more effective and flexible remuneration of the results of their activity."

In the following statements, the enterprise representatives report on the work of their comprehensive rationalization brigades, on the specific projects in which they are currently involved, and on the plans to improve and expand their activity.

Summing up the discussion, Gabel and Marik then once again discuss the need to speed up scientific-technical development in the Czechoslovak economy and emphasize the role played by comprehensive rationalization brigades in this process.

HONECKER RECEIVES ECUADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD162141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1120 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Dr. Luis Valencia Rodriquez, foreign minister of the Republic of Ecuador, at the Council of State building today. The foreign minister conveyed cordial greetings from Ecuadoran President Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with equal cordiality.

Erich Honecker welcomed the guest as a representative of a state with which the GDR has maintained friendly relations for many years. These relations are an example and proof of the fact that relations between states with different social systems can develop positively for mutual benefit and in mutual agreement. The GDR noted with satisfaction that the Government of Ecuador also supports the preservation and consolidation of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes on the basis of international law and is opposed to use of or the threat of force.

In this connection, Erich Honecker noted that the GDR and Ecuador agree in their striving to solve the conflict in Central America by peaceful means. The two sides stressed the initiatives of the Contadora group for the peaceful settlement of the disputes and demanded respect for the right of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean to determine their destiny themselves without foreign interference and without the threat of military force. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR regards active contribution to the safeguarding of peace and improvement of the international situation as the most important concern of its foreign policy.

He described the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a fateful step which would significantly increase the danger of a nuclear confrontation and the threat to world peace. The proposals in the Prague declaration and the Moscow statement of the leading representatives of socialist countries in June constitute an acceptable and realistic program for counteracting this. Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's full support for Yuriy Andropov's latest peace proposals, which are aimed at a successful conclusion to the Geneva negotiations and the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The main goal is to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race. Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez said that the purpose of his visit was to continue the exchange of views between Ecuador and the GDR and to further stimulate bilateral relations, which are developing well. He reaffirmed the need for political dialogue between states with different social systems.

Also present at the friendly and constructive meeting were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Secretary of the Council of State Heinz Eichler, and Ecuadoran Ambassador to the GDR Cristobal Montero Reese.

At the end of the talk, the visitor signed the visitors' book of the chairman of the Council of State.

Stoph Meets With Rodriguez

LD162206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Friday the foreign minister of the Republic of Ecuador, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez.

The foreign minister conveyed the greetings of the Ecuadoran president, Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, who also exercises the function of head of government. Willi Stoph asked his guest to reciprocate the greetings.

Willi Stoph and Dr Valencia were able to note with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Ecuador have significantly deepened in the past few years. Economic relations have developed positively. Treaties such as the cultural and consular agreements have contributed to the building of relations. The partners in the talks spoke in favor of developing an even closer and more continuous dialogue between the two states in the future. They assured each other that they would exert all possible efforts to this end.

Willi Stoph and Dr Valencia expressed their concern about the aggravation of the international situation. They agreed that a return to detente policies was necessary and that all initiatives aimed at securing peace and disarmament should be supported.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Ecuador's ambassador to the GDR, Cristobal Montero Reese, took part in the meeting.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and Ecuador, Oskar Fischer and Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, had continued and concluded their talks this morning.

HONECKER ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIA

AU131358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Congratulatory telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam!

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian People's Revolution I convey to you, the COPWE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Ethiopian people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR people are pursuing with high appreciation the great efforts of the people of Socialist Ethiopia in all fields of social life to fill with life the guiding decisions of the Second Congress of COPWE in continuation of the Ethiopian revolution.

The impressive successes that the Ethiopian people have achieved in their sacrificial struggle of 9 years underline their readiness and the resolute will to purposefully continue the way of the revolutionary reshaping of the country successfully started under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE and efficiently protect the building of a new life.

In a period when the international situation is aggravating, our two states and peoples were able to further strengthen and deepen their close friendly relations in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. Be assured that the GDR will continue to be a loyal friend of Socialist Ethiopia.

On the basis of joint aims and interests, our two states and peoples will continue to be in the front ranks in the struggle against the imperialist confrontation and intensive armament policy, for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, please accept my best greetings and wishes for a successful work as well as for your personal well-being.

HONECKER MEETS SWAPO'S NUJOMA IN BERLIN

AU121927 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received for a friendly talk Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

The meeting centered on a comprehensive exchange of views on topical international questions. Erich Honecker and Sam Nujoma stressed that at present the main thing is to strengthen and unite the efforts of the peoples of all continents in the struggle for preserving peace and preventing a nuclear inferno.

Both partners in the talk noted that the prevention of a new round of the arms race is an important step on this path -- something at which the new proposals of the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiations are directed. Erich Honecker and Sam Nujoma resolutely condemned the aggression and destabilization policy of imperialism, in particular that of the United States and the apartheid regime of South Africa, directed against all progressive states and forces in southern Africa as a serious threat to peace and the security of peoples.

Sam Nujoma reported on the results of the expanded meeting of the SWAPO Central Committee of April 1983, the decisions of which are aimed at intensifying the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. He characterized the delay of Namibia's independence as part of the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Sam Nujoma thanked the SED, the government, and the people of the GDR for the efficient political, moral, and material support of the difficult struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the great efforts and initiatives of the GDR working people to strengthen their socialist state and to secure peace. He praised the traditionally good relations between the SED and SWAPO and affirmed that SWAPO and the Namibian people also can rely on active solidarity in the future.

The talk, which took place in the spirit of close affinity, was attended by Aaron Shehepo, SWAPO Central Committee member, and Obed Emvula, Central Committee candidate member and head of the SWAPO representation in the GDR, and on behalf of the SED by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the Department for International Relations of the Central Committee.

Welcomed by Solidarity Committee

LD150736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Solidarity Committee Chairman Kurt Seibt today received SWAPO President Sam Nujoma for a friendly talk.

He informed the guest about the solidarity movement and about the solidarity of GDR citizens with national liberation movements in southern Africa. The citizens of the GDR decisively condemn the aggressive policy of South Africa and demand the realization of the right of the Namibian people to freedom and independence. Kurt Seibt said that the GDR continued to support the demand to realize Namibian independence on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435. He asserted that the citizens of the GDR would continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the Namibian people and give active support to SWAPO.

Sam Nujuma used the opportunity to thank the people of the GDR, the social organizations, and especially the Solidarity Committee, for the solidarity that they have given over many years to the people of Namibia. The solidarity of the GDR meant a strengthening of the struggle of SWAPO and of the people of Namibia for an independent, free state.

GDR-ALBANIAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN TIRANA

LD171127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, 16 Sep (ADN) -- On Thursday, GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dietrich Lemke, and Albanian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister (Pajtim Ajazi), signed a mutual trade protocol for 1984.

The GDR will export engineering products, including W-50 trucks, combine harvesters, textiles and plastics machinery, trawling equipment, ventilation and refrigeration technology, as well as electronic and chemical products.

Albania will deliver chrome ore, cable, textiles, tobacco, cigarettes, early potatoes and other agricultural products, and other goods.

Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci received Dietrich Lemke for a talk on the future development of trade relations between the two countries.

REPORT ON CHURCH-STATE COOPERATION ON MISSILES

LD170702 Hamburg DPA in German 1935 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Potsdam, 16 Sep (DPA) -- In the view of the GDR Evangelical Churches, the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, announced by NATO in case the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva fail, would challenge their responsibility for peace in a special way. The deployment of such weapon systems is tied to the danger of a new round in the arms race which the churches believe, could lead to a heavy strain being imposed on the political climate. "We believe that this will lead to a further militarization of the political and economic circumstances in and between the states in the East and West," states the report of the church leaders of the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches, which was read at the synod meeting in Potsdam on Friday evening.

The report points out the essential connection between internal and external peace and asks the GDR Government to maintain or create that space in which people can live with their responsibility for peace together with their belief and conscience. Questions and proposals for solutions from individuals concerning official views should "not immediately be suspected of being directed against the state and society." The Church in socialism meant "that we as the Church in a socialist country also accept our responsibility for peace for this country."

The church's cooperation within the work for peace is gladly accepted, "even demanded if it takes place outside our frontiers and thus benefits the foreign policy of the GDR and its international prestige," the report states. But the question remains: Why is it not possible to transfer this practice of "trusting cooperation between various social forces to the domestic scene? Why is it that mistrust, suspicion, and strict retrenchment, above all vis-a-vis the young, are so often the order of the day?"

The contacts experienced in the preparation for the Luther Year are cited as a good example of businesslike cooperation. These experiences should not be lost, "but in the interest of both sides, be used for cooperation between church and state in other areas." These relations could "at the same time be a model for future cooperation."

SYNOD HEARS REPORT ON PEACE WORK, 'MISTRUST'

LD171323 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Potsdam, 17 Sep (DPA) -- The Evangelical Churches in the GDR have complained of widespread mistrust toward their peace work. In the report of the leadership of the Federation of Evangelical Churches to the synod, which has been meeting in Potsdam since Friday, the question of why in this area prevail "so often mistrust, suspicion, and strict distancing, above all toward young people, prevail, was posed. In church peace work it is often noted that cooperation with people of different views is "gladly accepted, no, even demanded, if it takes place outside our borders and thus benefits the foreign policy of the GDR and its international standing."

With reference to "equal partnership with organizations of a similar nature," it was asked why it is not possible "to take this good practice of trusting cooperation over into the domestic scene in the GDR." What did not prove to be practicable within a country, could "not be presented by us convincingly, and gains not credibility in the international sphere."

Responsibility for peace was also discussed in detail in Saturday's morning's debate. In various individual speeches there were complaints that peace work within the church is put under a great strain by the fact that in some cases there is a link with applications for exit visas among those involved in this work.

The church leadership's report asks the GDR Government "to preserve or create that scope which will accomodate people's commitment to peace which derives from their faith or conscience." Questions and individual suggestions for solutions in response to the officially propagated views should not be immediately suspected of being aimed against the state and society. There was also a reminder of the state's measures last year against the peace badges "swords to plowshares," due to which "a lot of trust, particularly among young people" has been destroyed.

If there were to be deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which had been planned to take place before the end of this year if the American-Soviet Geneva negotiations fail, the Evangelical Churches in the GDR would feel themselves particularly challenged in their commitment to peace, the report says. There is an associated risk of an arms race, which could lead to a heavy strain on the political climate. "We fear a further militarization of political and economic circumstances in and between the states in the East and the West," the report states.

Peace responsibility goes far beyond the question of peace in the narrow sense. If in the coming years all elements in society "want to work in a committed way on the certainly difficult tasks, as well as in the economic sphere," then "scope in the personal sphere, possibilities for the development of creative imagination, offers of genuine shared responsibility, and the will to take them up are necessary." Readiness to cooperate should not be diminished "by a narrow ideological, no, doctrinaire attitude, particularly in the teaching sphere, and by inappropriate, even violent interference by the state's forces of order."

DEACON, LAWYER SENTENCED IN 'POLITICAL' TRIAL

LD171029 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Potsdam, 17 Sep (ADN) -- A political trial before the GDR bezirk court in Halle, sentenced youth deacon Lothar Rochau and another man to 3 years and 4 and 1/2 years imprisonment respectively on Friday. This was learned in Potsdam on Saturday, where the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches Synod is meeting.

Rochau was arrested at the end of Ju[illegible] -- apparently in connection with the arrest of other people who had made applications for exit visas. Manfred Stolpe, deputy chairman of the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches, specifically described Rochau as a "deacon of our church" during a church conference held in Dresden at the beginning of July. The other accused man is Dietmar Funke, a qualified lawyer, who is said to have no direct connection with the church. Rochau is reportedly accused of antistate slander, hampering state activity, and making illegal contacts. Funke is also said to have been accused of treasonous activity as an agent.

There may also be a connection between the Rochau case and the recent arrest of a woman in Halle who is full-time church worker.

Meanwhile it has been revealed that those who took part in the peace action in front of the American Embassy in East Berlin on 1 September have been severely warned by the authorities not to continue their activities; the result could be criminal prosecution.

EAST BERLIN PHYSICIST RELEASED 15 Sep

LD161551 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] East Berlin, 16 Sep (DPA) -- Detained East Berlin physicist Martin Boettger, who had been involved in church work for peace, has been released. He was released on Thursday afternoon, it was learned on Friday. In his talk with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, (W.) Berlin's governing mayor, Richard von Weizsaecker, had taken up the cases of several detained GDR citizens. When asked, he confirmed that Boettger had been one of them, and that Honecker had given "solemn assent" that this case would be immediately examined.

The precise background to the temporary arrest of the 36-year-old physicist, who took part in a "fast for peace" in East Berlin Savior's Church, is not known.

RELATIONS WITH U.S. VIEWED ON EVE OF BUSH VISIT

LD172010 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Invited by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, George Bush, the vice president of the United States, is to arrive in Budapest on Monday, September 19, for an official visit.

Hungarian-United States relations, which were of low intensity during the cold war and after the counter-revolution was put down, entered a period of normalization in the early 1970's. The first official meeting between foreign ministers of the two countries took place in 1972, when William P. Rogers visited Budapest. An outstanding stage in normalization of relations was when the Hungarian crown and coronation regalia were returned to the Hungarian people in 1978, and that a bilateral commercial agreement was signed and the most favoured nation status was mutually accorded, first in 1978. Between 1973 and 1982 Hungarian deputy prime ministers visited the United States four times. Most recently Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai had talks with numerous representatives of the American political, economic and financial life in April 1982. He met President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. Several congressmen of the United States have visited Hungary.

After the signing of the trade agreement, the bilateral economic relations gathered impetus. At present annual trade turnover is worth about 350 million dollars. That the Congress of the United States revised the MFN status yearly is a regrettable factor that causes uncertainty among enterprises of both countries. The bilateral cultural relations have been following a favourable course. They are fostered in the framework of an inter-state agreement.

Vice President George Bush's forthcoming visit is expected to become a new important stage in bilateral relations. The visit is to coincide with the first American-Hungarian offical talks between foreign ministers of the two countries in Washington. There are fundamental differences between Hungary and the United States where social system, political affiliation and the size of country are concerned. The two governments hold differing views over several important world affairs. Although the Hungarian Government is aware of that -- on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence -- it is striving for fostering bilateral relations and developing reciprocally beneficial economic cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI TO VISIT U.S. 19 SEP

LD171954 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Invited by George P. Shultz, secretary of state of the United States, the Hungarian foreign minister, Dr. Peter Varkonyi, is scheduled to leave Budapest for Washington to pay an official visit to the United States on Monday, September 19.

REAGAN THREATENS MORE ANTI-SOVIET MEASURES

LD180920 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The American President has threatened new anti-Soviet measures in connection with the case of the South Korean airliner. In his usual weekly radio speech, Reagan said that the shooting of the plane was a turning point in Soviet-American relations.

He warned Americans that they must prepare for a long confrontation with the Soviet Union. At the same time the President did not react to the fact that because of the American side's fault, the Soviet foreign minister for the first time in decades will not be present at the UN General Assembly session.

FURTHER ON INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Kadar, Losonczi

LD161450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the Indian external affairs minister. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Narasimha Rao conducted an exchange of views about Hungarian-Indian relations and about the more important international topics. They stressed the importance of dialogue between countries with different social systems and appreciated the Nonaligned Movement's contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

Prior to this, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, conferred with the leader of Indian diplomacy, who is on an official visit to Hungary.

Calls Relations 'Excellent'

LD171856 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- After concluding his official porgramme in Budapest, P.V. Narasimha Rao, external affairs minister of India, gave a statement to the Hungarian news agency Saturday.

Narasimha Rao described the relations of the two countries as excellent. He said he considered the visit successful. His talks with Hungarian leaders were marked by a cordial atmosphere. The talks covered, in addition to bilateral and international political affairs, economic relations. He and Hungarian politicians discussed bilateral trade and other economic issues. Economic cooperation between India and Hungary is several decades old and progress has been registered also in the field of cooperation deals.

P.V. Narasimha Rao said: "We conducted sincere talks on the fact that we could have done more in these fields and that there are many untapped possibilities of cooperation for India and Hungary. My Hungarian hosts fully agreed with me and displayed readiness to cooperate."

The minister of external affairs of India said the present -- as he put it -- "rather confused" state of the world economy was also discussed in Budapest and the two sides agreed that the developing countries suffer the most. P.V. Narasimha Rao said his visit took place at a time of uneasiness and confusion.

Leaves Budapest

LD181107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The Indian foreign minister has left Budapest. Narasimha Rao said his talks with Hungarian leaders were successful. He was also received by Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOVIET UNION

LD171905 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, head of the Political Chief Group [as received] and deputy Hungarian defence minister, and a Hungarian military delegation under his leadership, returned from the Soviet Union. Invited by Army General Aleksey Yepishev, head of the Political Chief Group of the Soviet Army and Navy, the delegation paid an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The two sides discussed topical issues of the cooperation of the two armed forces and visited a military region of the Soviet Armed Forces. Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Political Committee and Soviet defence minister, met the delegation.

CYPRIOT MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD171946 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Yeoryios Andreou, minister of commerce and industry of Cyprus, left Budapest Saturday. He visited Hungary on the invitation of Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veres. He and his host discussed bilateral economic and commercial relations and prospects for their development. Yeoryios Andreou met Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar and Janos Nagy, undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry. Yeoryios Andreou attended the opening of the Budapest autumn fair, where exhibitors include 35 firms of his country.

The minister's visit coincided with that of fellow Cypriot businessmen, led by Kioriakos Kambuttas [MTI spelling] president of the Chamber of Commerce of Limossol. Organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the delegation had meetings with representatives of Hungarian companies that are or are to become interested in bilateral trade.

SOME INCREASES IN FOOD PRICES ANNOUNCED

LD180739 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] As of Monday, the price of several foodstuffs will be higher. The National Materials and Prices Office, authorized by the Council of Ministers, announced that some food items -- sugar, edible oil, margarine, bread, pastries, and other bakery products -- will be higher.

Sugar will go up, on average, by 23 percent; granulated sugar will go up to 21.50 forints from 17.50 forints a kilo. Candy industry products retain their present price. Edible oil will be on average 20 percent higher, while margarine on average will cost 10 percent more. The price of a liter of sunflower oil will rise from 28.50 forints to 34.20 forints, the 25 dekagram pack of Rama margarine will cost 13.80 forints compared with its current price of 12.50 forints.

The price of bread will increase on average by 16 percent, while pastries and other bakery products will be on average 12 percent higher. White bread, which at present costs 6.40 forints, will cost 7.60 forints; half-brown bread [as heard] costing 6.00 forints will cost 7.20 forints from Monday. Rolls will cost 0.10 forints more, while stuffed pastries will not change in price.

The price rises also affect the price of catering and confectioner industry as well. In social welfare catering and children's catering, the compensatory fees paid by the population remain unchanged.

As noted by the announcement of the National Materials and Prices Office, this year's national economy plan did not envisage central price rises affecting basis foodstuffs. It assumed that the economic results would match the plan, and that the circumstances of economic management would not worsen.

Great efforts were made during a year to fulfill the plan but, despite these, economic efficiency has not improved as much as required. The industry's achievement has somewhat fallen behind plan and the drought has caused a significant loss of produce in agriculture. Therefore, it has become inevitable that the price of some consumer goods should be raised although it was not originally planned. This was emphasized by the announcement of the National Materials and Prices Office.

As a result of the increased price of foodstuffs, it is possible that the raw material norms of food provisions will be increased by the various institutions within their own area of competence. According to the announcement of the Ministry of Finance, creches, nurseries and daytime care in general schools which provide meals at noon can raise the norms by 0.50 forints a day. Where meals are provided all day, like in hospitals residential colleges, and in social welfare homes, the norms can be raised by 1.00 forints.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH DPRK -- Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- The eight session of the Hungarian-Korean technical-scientific cooperation subcommission in Budapest, September 7-13, concluded with the signing of a protocol for 1983-84 by co-chairman Imre Szekacs and Yi Kon-sik Tuesday. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 13 Sep 83 LD]

GYENES TO WARSAW -- Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Committee, left for Warsaw Wednesday on the invitation of the Central Party Control Committee and Central Scrutiny Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party. He is accompanied by Gabor Fraknoi, staff member of the HSPW Central Control Committee, and Istvan Pataki, staff member of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, met Kalman Dicze, Hungary's ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to Spain, before his departure to take up his post in Spain. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 15 Sep 83 LD]

ANGOLAN CHIEF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR -- Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Today Antero Abreu, chief public prosecutor of the People's Republic of Angola, left Budapest after visiting on the invitation of his counterpart Dr Karoly Szijarto. Antero Abreu studied the attorney's organization, held talks on the establishment of cooperation and met Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

WARSAW REPORTS OPENING OF SEJM SESSION

LD151828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The fall session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has begun.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] What work is planned during the session?

[Sejm speaker Peter Stefanski] I must say it will be quite extensive. The session will last until March, until its term of office runs out, and in those 6 months seven to nine meetings have been planned. I think that the second number will be more accurate. There are several key topics: for example, between September and October we will begin the report concerning the state of health of the population. I must say it is a fairly extensive plan; at the same time we expect the continuation of legislative efforts. At the present moment there are eight drafts and government announcements indicate that by the end of this year there will a further score of drafts submitted. Most commissions expect by the end of next vear to carry out an inspection of the introduction of bills so far approved by the Sejm of the present term of office. The commission for legislative work will make an assessment, most probably next Feburary. [end recording]

TUROWICZ CONTINUES POLEMIC IN TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY

PM182002 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 28 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Turowicz, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY chief editor: "Reply to the Reply"]

[Text] I am afraid that the reply by the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, to my article "What Sort of Country Will This Be?" does not move the issue forward very much. Minister Urban is quite right in stating that my views and the views, expressed by him, of the government are based on fundamentally different and divergent premises.

The purpose of my article was, perhaps, not so much to criticize our government's policy as to attempt -- in a most summary fashion -- to put forward a diagnosis of the sociopolitical situation in which our country found itself after the lifting of martial law. A point of departure for this diagnosis was the stating of the fact -- quite evident as it is -- that the events of recent years have made apparent the existence of a deep division -- not to say gulf -- between those who govern and those who are being governed During the period prior to 13 December 1981 our society stated clearly enough what it wants and what it does not want in regard to relations between the authorities in power and society, and in regard to the manner in which the state is run. The introduction of martial law made this division deeper. An overwhelming majority of the population felt it to be the end of their hopes that, to quote the proposals put forward by the primate's Social Council and concerning social accord, "Within the framework of the existing sociopolitical system and valid international agreements our state will become one in which society will regain its nondependent status as a partner in its own right, will enjoy true participation in public life, as well as real power to influence the functioning of the state, and will be able to control the activity of the authorities in power and to avail itself of a broader range -- extended after August 1980 -- of civic freedoms." In my opinion, neither the method nor the terms of the suspension of martial law were conducive to the restoration of those hopes: They contributed nothing to overcoming the credibility gap between the authorities in power and society, nor did they open up a path to any true accord. To make all that possible would have required a bolder and more imaginative approach on the part of the authorities, and more regard for what society wants.

According to Mr Urban, I imply that I speak for the entire society. This is not correct: I do not speak for society as a whole. I speak for those who think as I do. But the point is that an important and fundamental difference between us can be observed here. For I am convinced that there are very many people who think as I do and that they constitute a significant majority in our society. This claim can be substantiated by observations made during John Paul II's recent visit to Poland. Minister Urban, on the other hand, maintains that the majority of the population supports the government and the government's policy. Our respective views are indeed quite incompatible, and under the present circumstances it is difficult to ascertain which of them is correct; therefore, I am afraid that both Minister Urban and I will continue to cling to our own convictions.

Mr Urban charges me with exaggerating and being unjust in my appraisal of the recently passed laws as ones that curtail freedoms and prolong the application of martial law regulations. "In fact," reads the relevant fragment of Minister Urban's reply, "we left the principle of self-management in industry, higher education, and other fields quite untouched." Ah, well, if the law laying down special legal regulations does not greatly restrict the autonomy of higher education establishments, which had been granted to them under the law of 4 May 1982, then it must mean that I am unable to understand what I read. And as for the changes introduced into the Penal Code and into the censorship act just 1 week after the abolition of martial law: Are those also to be treated as moves toward liberalization?

Minister Urban justifies the introduction of the new stringent measures by arguing that the state must be kept strong. I could not agree more that the state ought to be strong. But I believe that a state is strong first and foremost through the support it receives from society, and that a state which is strong has no need for legislation that is repressive and curtails civic freedoms.

Having made this somewhat pessimistic diagnosis of the current sociopolitical situation, I declared myself clearly as being opposed to confrontation and in favor of a national accord or social agreement, with the path leading to the latter represented by an authentic dialogue between the authorities in power and that section of society that I believe to be in considerable majority. If such accord is to be feasible at all, the subject of this dialogue would have to be the model of relations between the authorities in power and society and the question of institutional guarantees safeguarding the nondependent status of society as a partner in its own right. It was in connection with this that I wrote that the question is not whether we ought to have socialism, but what kind of socialism we ought to have. (Incidentally -- if I may take the polemic further afield here -- here is what Jerzy Lobman wrote in his TRYBUNE LUDU article of 29 July this year, referring to this formulation of mine: "Let us for the time being leave aside the question of the degree of Jerzy Turowicz' competence as an expert on the essence of socialism, considering all his past output and activity as publicist." Well, even if it is of no consequence that during the course of my considerably lengthy life I happened to read this and that from the works of the founders and ideologists of socialism, does Mr Lobman really think that it is not enough to spend nearly 40 years of one's life in the socialist system to know what kind of socialism one does not want?)

As concerns the dialogue in question, we differ very much indeed. Minister Urban maintains that the dialogue is currently under way and that it includes many voices. Mr Lobman goes even further by stating that it is only the "extreme faction" that finds itself outside the sphere of dialogue and that there will be no dialogue with it at all. As for myself, I still fail to see either a dialogue on any of the essential questions or the climate that might make such a dialogue possible. How does it, for example, prove the feasibility of a dialogue when a voice as representative as that embodied in the proposals put forward by the primate's Social Council, which I mentioned above, has never been published and could never have been published in the press?

Does the way in which -- following in PAP's footsteps -- our daily press gave an account of the speeches given by deputies Jan Szczepanski and Karol Malcuzynski at the latest Sejm session point to any readiness for a dialogue, or for listening to differing voices?

And as for the question of what could constitute the subject for the dialogue -- assuming for the moment that it does exist -- this has been stated quite unequivocally by yet another publicist, Jan Rem, who, in the 3 August issue of the TU I TERAZ wrote to say that there is no need for any dialogue leading to social agreement and that such dialogue will simply not take place at all.

Minister Urban maintains that my pessimistic diagnosis of the existing sociopolitical situation is negated by such things as the visit of John Paul II and the situation in state-Church relations. Can it be that the minister is not aware that the same John Paul II did on many occasions formulate, together with the Polish Episcopate, the same suggestions and proposals that were contained in my article?

To sum it all up, Minister Urban's reply only confirmed my feelings of unease and concern. Fundamental divergencies persist. In my final conclusion I can only reiterate: A profound dissonance still persists in our country between the authorities in power and a significant proportion of society. It is my deepest conviction that our society (I am sorry: a significant proportion of that society) is not going to abandon the hopes that I have spoken of earlier. It cannot abandon them now. That significant proportion of our society desires social peace and conciliation. But those cannot be achieved if the credibility crisis is not overcome first, and a credibility crisis can only be overcome with facts, not words. I want to believe that this will, despite all, prove to be possible.

WRITER INTERVIEWED ON NEED FOR TRADE UNION

LD181407 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY publishes a conversation between (Elbieta Korsak) and poet and prose writer Tadeusz Chroscielewski. The title is "Who Needs a Writers' Union?" Here is an excerpt:

[Question] A meeting of literary people who want to organize the milieu anew took place on 20 August, the day after the dissolution of the Polish Writers' Union. You were one of the participants in that meeting. Don't you think all of you might be accused of trying to make a career in the new organization?

[Answer] Perhaps the cult of being social, an official of a union, is a very widespread disease. Among those 60-odd people who met in the Warsaw booksellers' club, not all of them are angels, certainly, although I can vouch for the pure intentions of at least several people.

[Question] For whom have you taken this risk? Who really needs a writers' union?

[Answer] Literary people, above all. The consciousness that there are more of us has a good psychological effect. If my conceit meets with somebody else's, it will lose its edge a little and a sense of reality will return. Don't let us forget one thing: Zeromski set up a writers' trade union and up to the first post-war congress, it was trade union. It existed to defend common interests. However, the word trade, when applied to the writer, is doubly not quite apt. It is a trade and at the same time, a mania and a calling. Writers are maniacs about getting published; perhaps they are not the engineers of souls, for it is hard for a humanist to be an engineer, but they are definitely nurturers.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS CELEBRATIONS IN KRAKOW

LD162117 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 11 Sep 83

["Revised and Complemented Version" -- PAP editorial note]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Sept. -- The key tricentennial celebrations of the relief of Vienna were held in Krakow today. The royal Wawel Castle was the scene of the highlight point of the commemorative ceremonies. A patriotic manifestation took place there.

Polish Army guards of honour, a Warsaw city orchestra and ancient-style unit of hussars were deployed in the castle's inner courtyard to greet the arriving members of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic: The Puwp CC first secretary, premier and national defense minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The ceremony was also attended by United Peasants Party leader, Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski, Democratic Party leader, Vice-Premier Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PUWP Political Bureau members: Jozef Czyrek, Hieronim Hubiak, Stanislaw Opalko, secretary general of PRON National Council, Marian Orzechowski, vice-premiers Zenon Komender and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, city and regional authorities, Polish Army generals, war veterans and outstanding representatives of the world of science and culture, people of Krakow, youth.

When the national anthem was played the Polish red-and-white flag as well as the ancient royal flag with white eagle were raised aloft, a 24-gun salute was fired to mark the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna following a special order issued by the minister of national defence.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski descended to the royal necropolis in the vaults under the Wawel Castle where paratroopers of the 6th Pomeranian Airborne Division and the Podhale Highlander's Unit kept an honorary guard by King Jan III Sobieski's sarcophagus from early morning hours. The modern troops were winged by hussars.

General Jaruzelski laid white and red flowers at the sarcophagus of the Polish victor in the battle of Vienna. The general stood a while in silence, paying soldierly tribute to one of the greatest soldiers of Poland. The King Zygmunt bell -- the biggest bell in this country cast from guns seized from Poland's enemies -- was pealed.

Krakow City Council Chairman Apolinary Kozub unveiled a commemorative plaque at the King Vasa Gate with the following inscription: "For the lasting fame of the Polish military army, in tribute to the king and victorious commander Jan III Sobieski on the 300th anniversary of the relief of Vienna, 1683-1983, -- inhabitants of Krakow."

A weighty event of the celebrations was the exhibition "1683 Vienna relief" arranged in the rooms of the Wawel Castle. The guests and General Wojciech Jaruzelski among them were greeted by Wawel art treasure collection director Professor Jerzy Szablowski. Next, Professor Henryk Jablonski made an address (the text is given separately) and ceremoniously opened the exhibition.

The exhibition has had few predecessors in the history of Polish displays -- 700 exhibits, the most valuable ones from national and foreign collections, illustrate the whole epoch of the Polish-Turkish wars from Varna through Cecora and Vienna to the Karlowice peace treaty.

(?In the evening) General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Professor Henryk Jablonski and other guests went to the Wisla Stadium where at 8 p.m. a great modern show was held. The spectacle, prepared by the Polish People's Army, was an impressive show of gala drill, followed by a concert and a parade by a 1,000-men military band composed of 26 garrison bands. Three battalions of the band members formed an inscription of the stadium pitch, "300 lat (300 years), 40 - LWP (40 years - Polish People's Army)" and the Polish national emblem - an eagle. Groups of paratroopers demonstrated hand-to-hand fighting and other skills.

Leaving the stadium the band played a march "When Poland Gives Us an Order" and the entire audience joined in the singing [words indistinct] military-historical spectacle was held at the Krakow Commons in the morning. It included shows of hand-to-hand fighting demonstrated by paratroopers and a show of parachute jumps that was the final event of the parachuting championships of the Polish Armed Forces held within the observation of the 300th anniversary of the relief of Vienna.

(?In a) historical spectacle "King Jan III Sobieski Rides Into Krakow" was staged in the morning. A 1000-men military band played a composition written especially for the 300th anniversary of Vienna siege.

The observances were attended by thousands of Krakow inhabitants and foreign visitors, composed mainly of members of Polish communities abroad.

WARSAW TV PRESENTS PROGRAM ON LECH WALESA

LD161146 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 83

["Confrontations": 30-minute video documentary program on Lech Walesa, with unidentified presenter -- recorded; unless indicated by presenter in body of item, dates, places, and subjects of recordings are not given]

[Text] This is the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. A meeting between Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the workers. In this historic hall Lech Walesa revealed himself as a supporter of dialogue and accord:

[Begin Walesa recording] We do not want to destroy socialism. We do not want to take over power. We do not want to (?undermine) the alliances. [end recording]

We know also another Walesa. Here are some less well-known facts:

[Begin Walesa recording] Ladies and gentlemen, we have said that we cannot go back, and we will not go back. But, let us bear in mind that we will not allow our innocent children and wives to be exposed to danger. We have stayed out to the maximum and we have managed to keep pace. But should it be necessary to stand up, then we will fill the bottles with the right kind of fluid. [end recording]

From Walesa's interview for BILDZEITUNG:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Many people are afraid that you may go a step too far in your demands. One might think that you adopting a stance against the interests of the alliance. What then?

[Walesa] What then? We are capable of winning, as you have remarked yourself. We will also score victories in the future. [end recording]

From an interview for UPI:

[Begin Walesa recording] One day you will wake up and see that it is too late for a logical solution. The West is not on the right path. You are making too many concessions, and one day it will be too late. I am prepared for anything to happen. Nobody can take us by surprise. [end recording]

An interview for ABC television:

[Begin Walesa recording] Our union is not behaving provocatively. This is being done by the Soviet Union. [end recording]

From Walesa's interview with Paris MATCH:

[Begin Walesa recording] The West is making a mistake in not taking a risk in connection with Poland. What is happening now is not related to Poland alone but to all who live in slavery. Of course, if you consider us enemies of the system, you can use the whole system to intimidate us. Once and for all I state that the bulk of us are not enemies of the system and all that goes with it. [end recording]

From an interview for DIARIO 16:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] During the night, while a strike was on in the Warszawa steelworks, you referred to anxiety due to the possibility of military intervention.

[Walesa] I am afraid of nothing.

[Correspondent] But you referred to the possibility of armed intervention?

[Walesa] I never talk about my fears, as I am never afraid.

[Correspondent] Has the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] adopted a decision saying that NSZZ Solidarity activity in factories subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense is illegal?

[Walesa] We will never adopt such a decision. For the time being we are not fighting very hard for these groups, as today we are not in a position to establish ourselves in those work establishments. I have done this as [words indistinct] on the first day I said that I am the last to leave when the strike ends and I will be the first to leave should there be tanks. I will also be [words indistinct] in this connection I will keep my word, because I have given my word. [end recording]

The Warsaw [?operator]: When asked a question about whether the government will exploit the 90 days to cheat us, he stated:

[Begin Walesa recording] Of course. We will also take advantage, to cheat them. [end recording]

[Passage indistinct] at the rally in Krakow: Does Solidarity have a prepared program in case of a visit by uninvited guests?

Ladies and gentlemen, are we so well-known by everybody that we receive guests?

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] I consider the biggest success of the Polish nation to be the establishment of friendly relations with the great Soviet nation, with the nations of Belorussia, Ukraine, and the Soviet Union. Only an out-and-out political idiot would put these relations into question. [applause] Because I am a Pole at heart, I think that the Polish Communists greatest historic achievement is that the eastern border is not in flames. Who would want to stick his neck out, and who would do so? You would be rushed there to these outskirts, you would spill your blood, and for what? [indistinct shout from audience]

One has to sink very deep to shout with pleasure. This beats everything. I don't hesitate to say so: This is the peak of political foolishness. The Himalayas are medium-sized mountains compared with this foolishness. [laughter] [end recording]

From the interview for the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL [following account of DER SPIEGEL interview read by presenter]:

[Question] We only want to know what Lech Walesa considers most important.

[Answer] Most important for us or for you?

[Question] Both.

[Answer] The most important for us is that we don't lose our struggle.

[Question] For you, for the West -- the same?

[Answer] If we don't win then you will lose as well. I always ask myself if you in the West can understand this.

At the meeting at the Lenin steelworks: How does he sees cooperation between PZPR and Solidarity? Walesa says cooperation is difficult -- even impossible.

[Begin Walesa recording] We could proclaim new strikes. For example, we could say that in all post offices and banks we will pay as much money as one wants. We can invent another: that trains and cars will carry passengers wherever they wish. And other strikes of this kind that would not damage the society -- to produce, but only for our benefit [passage indistinct] these are the strikes I suggest. [applause] Nothing will disappear: We will produce and people will be happy. [end recording]

At the rally in Krakow he even said: We mean the government statement that doctors cannot go on strike. I think they can: They can issue free prescriptions. The power plant workers can go on strike as well, by disconnecting all meters.

[Begin recording of Walesa at unidentified meeting] We all can strike and be happy with it. For example, the first warning strike could be in the car factory [words indistinct] all products we take home and we give cars to disabled old-age pensioners. [applause] If it would succeed, then, generally, we could take all that we make. [end recording]

[Begin recording of Walesa at unidentified meeting] From the beginning, since Solidarity emerged, it was not a loved child. It had obstacles thrown in its way. It had to fight for each step, for everything.

[passage indistinct] why doctors cannot strike. They can. The same with banks and post offices. If we come to the conclusion that one strike is not enough, we could distribute cars, butchers could give away sausages, and post offices and banks could issue savings books for orphans. This would be the strike. [end recording]

[Begin Walesa recording] [passage indistinct] if we have means of transportation. There is so much they want to give us, hoping that we will redeem the world -- truly a lot of parcels [passage indistinct] for $20 million worth [passage indistinct]. If we continue to do sensibly, as we do now, the world will not let us perish. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa gave instructions that food deliveries be blocked. The aim was clear: At the KKP meeting at the end of July it was said that the majority of revolutions had a first phase of self-restraint, followed by a second bloody phase that is, as a rule, caused by hunger demonstrations. Allegedly, the bastille was demolished because it was rumored that large stocks of grain were hidden there. After the party congress in Lodz and other towns the so-called hunger marches began; people were taking to the streets.

[Begin Walesa recording] We do not wish to lose -- we don't wish to use force in the struggle. We wish to struggle theoretically. In the past we have paid so many times; this time we do not want to pay, hence our balancing between extremes. This is not cowardice, nor conciliation [word indistinct] of the government. This is a concept. I will not go against tanks without a bottle of petrol: I would risk it if I had a bottle. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [first unidentified speaker] The idea that we have something to overthrow is groundless, because everything has been overthrown: only empty wrappings have been left. This is something like tearing down posters -- what the boys in Otwock did after chasing the militia away, burning the building, and afterwards demolishing the walls to the very ground. I can understand: They disliked the walls. This is nothing unusual. The great French revolution started from the bastille, which at that time was a second-rate prison, and was completely demolished to the last stone.

[Walesa] Elect authorities and given beautiful programs for the society and at the same time to say to people that we are traitors. [sentence as heard] If you want to give the government hell, then we will do it.

[Second unidentified speaker] But it has been going on for too long.

[Third unidentified speaker] The most important thing for the policy of the union are the prices [word indistinct] and social minimum [passage indistinct]

[First unidentified speaker] I am taking a chance by saying this, and I know that to many of you it will sound a little drastic, but in the space of several months we have overthrown the existing system of power and government. Let us begin from the monopoly of organization. Naturally, at first there is Solidarity, the emergence of which, being independent and programmatically independent of the leadership, broke the monopoly. When monopoly is broken in one place it collapses. [end recording]

[Begin Walesa recording] Let us release those poor fellows who are in prison: They are not counterrevolutionaries or opponents of socialism. [applause] [end recording]

At a meeting in Zyrardow: We have behaved as gentlemen. We are not overthrowing the government or socialism. We have nothing, but we want to serve you. Today you can probably see that we are approaching the end of the contest.

In Zyrardow: Strike in this political situation in the country is not giving arms to the government.

I do not know who governs and how they govern. I think that we cannot go back, and we cannot permit ourselves to be called fascists. This government must serve us, and not govern us.

Also in Zyrardow: We are being financed by the countries that overthrow socialism. We are not saying what we are: We want bread and freedom. Someone wants to give us bread and wants nothing in exchange, and here they feel offended that it is capitalist bread.

[Begin Walesa recording] There is money for us, a lot of money for Solidarity, abroad. We cannot simply bring it here, because somebody is disgusted with atypical money [passage indistinct] stop talking about half-American: I am a Pole [end recording]

After leaving his place of internment, at a press conference for foreign journalists Lech Walesa admits:

[Begin Walesa recording] My parents [words indistinct] and America is very close for me. [end recording]

Walesa is visited by American Senator Christopher Dodd in Gdansk. Ingratiatingly, Walesa says [passage indistinct] A French journalist (Margarite) said that Walesa said that he feels like an American citizen. Then Congressman [name indistinct] proposed honorary citizenship for Walesa.

The Voice of America adds: Asked by an American politician about consequences of sanctions introduced by the United States against the PPR authorities, the leader of Solidarity said that he supports them. As Senator Dodd said: [begin Dodd recording; in English with superimposed Polish translation] Walesa said to me that American sanctions had very little effect on the PPR's economy. Next, Walesa discussed the main factors of sanctions: The loss of the right to fish in American territorial waters costs the authorities several million dollars, but, on the whole, losses due to sanctions were not great. [end recording]

Senator Dodd's interview for American journalists: What did Walesa say to you concerning economic sanctions? Mr Walesa said if the United States or its allies had to lift them now, it would be an improper political signal.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] At the end of June this year a meeting took place in Gdansk with Sargent Shriver who stayed with his family as a guest of LOT. I was looking after the group as part of my professional functions. At the meeting questions were asked concerning eventual lifting of restrictions against Poland and economic cooperation. Unfortunately, I was surprised by Mr Walesa's answers. He said that restrictions should even be increased. So much for discretion. [end recording]

Let us go back to Walesa's statements from before 13 December, 1981: [Begin Walesa recording] Do not be offended. Let us sit at the table and talk like Pole to Pole. Let us jointly find a way for a better future for our homeland. [end recording]

So far we fought for increases. Today we have come to general solutions. Now, there are political topics. At a meeting in Radoskor: How do you see the front of national accord? I think after making faces at the union, and social movement, today a decision will be made. There is no national accord, because there is no one to make accord with. [passage indistinct]

[Begin Walesa recording] So let's not deceive ourselves: From the beginning it was clear that there would be a struggle. Simply and solely [words indistinct] society understood that struggle [passage indistinct] confrontation as [passage indistinct] we love you, we love socialism more than [words indistinct] we love the Soviet Union [words indistinct] there will be a confrontation, but it will not take us by surprise[passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Begin Walesa recording] The hall of common sense and compromise: For the first time and, for the time being, the last time, 3 years ago we talked as Pole to Pole. It looked like it would turn out so well. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Walesa] [words indistinct] we love you, we love socialism more than [words indistinct] we love the Soviet Union [words indistinct] There will be a confrontation [passage indistinct] We are not capable of safeguarding telecommunications [words indistinct]

[First unidentified speaker] There are links known only to the security services. Only certain people know, and it is enough for them to switch off those links and [passage indistinct]

[Second unidientified speaker] It seems to me obvious that there must be a general strike and the prolongation of that strike may even lead to an increase in victims [words indistinct]

[Third unidentified speaker] A conflict occurred in Warsaw that could have led to very serious consequences, unforeseen consequences. Simply, it could have led to a bloody confrontation and all the changes linked with that. Of course, this type of thing can happen at any moment [word indistinct] if we do not set up worker (?vigilantes), we cannot even moderately oppose the possibility of provocation from any of the groups -- well, let's say, within the framework of those authorities.

[Fourth unidentified speaker] It is to be a confrontation of strength, a general strike or an active strike. Therefore, we are not talking about [words indistinct] manifestations of that confrontation, but the confrontation [word indistinct] all of us [words indistinct] our mission is considerably greater, the mission of [words indistinct] where we have to inspire movements without going into those movements. Entering the council of agreement, we enter a form of control over this country. [end recording]

[Begin Walesa recording] For the first time and, for the time being, the last time, 3 years ago we talked as Pole to Pole. It looked like it would turn out so well. [end recording]

WALESA CALLS FOR 'NEW STRATEGY' FOR SOLIDARITY

AU171602 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1530 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw -- Workers' leader Lech Walesa has recommended that the banned Solidarity trade union adopt a new strategy.

In an underground newspaper he has suggested that new organizations should be built on a regional basis and that they should continue to struggle for the creation of free trade unions. The article says that the regional groups should work for further social improvement, and should later join together and work for a renovation of Poland.

Denies Solidarity Renounced

LD181341 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Escerpt] Warsaw, 18 Sep (DPA) -- Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa does not dream of renouncing the banned Solidarity trade union but merely considers a suspension of the underground leadership as a point of discussion. In a telephone conversation with DPA from his apartment in Gdansk, Walesa, at present on sick leave because of an ulcer, said today that he had learned only from journalists about a statement that he allegedly gave to the "C.D.N." underground paper and that had been disseminated as his viewpoint.

He was still not familiar with the exact text of this underground publication which appeared to him to be a hodgepodge from various talks, Walesa said. This was also true of the alleged proposal to Solidarity members still active in the undergound to take advantage of the amnesty and surrender to the authorites. "There were discussions about the situation and what should be done", Walesa said. "Somebody overheard the discussions and passed them off as my views. The concept had been considered, and somebody turned it into an interview."

Since it was feared that leading underground figures would be caught by the police sooner or later, one had to consider whether this activity should be suspended to be revived at a later time "to protect the great banner". However, this was just one of many possibilities raised in various discussions. He, Walesa, did not have the right to comment. This had to be decided democratically by the underground leaders themselves.

WARSAW REPORTS PLANE HIJACKING BEING INVESTIGATED

LD181657 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] As a spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs has reported, from the aeroclub airfield in Pszylep near Zielona Gora, an An-2 type sports plane has been hijacked to West Berlin. The hijacker is sports pilot Jan Zytka, a taxi driver by profession. At present, the circumstances of the plan's hijacking are being investigated.

Hijacking 'Faked'

LD172133 Hamburg DPA in German 2041 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Berlin 17 Sep (DPA) -- Two Polish married couples, their children, and a single man staged a pretended hijacking Saturday as part of their successful attempt to flee from Poland to West Berlin using a stolen biplane. The people involved were two taxi drivers and their families and an unmarried man. The group has relatives in Australia and wants to travel there, said a spokesman for the police department responsible for state security late this evening in Berlin.

The fake hijacking began this afternoon in what was formerly known as Gruenberg [Zielona Gora].

The 34-year-old Jan C. belongs to a local aircraft club and is a licensed pilot. He had scheduled a training flight in the 12-seater Soviet An-2 biplane for Saturday. As he was taxiing to take on fuel, he apparently helped on board one of those planning to flee. Immediately there began a simulated fight between the two, and C. spoke over the radio of a hijacking involving weapons and taxied to take off.

After a 20 km flight the plane landed briefly in a meadow, picked up the remaining persons and continued the flight. About an hour later the aircraft landed unchecked in Berlin at the American military airfield at Tempelhof. Apparently the Polish authorities believed right to the end that it was a genuine hijacking and were correspondingly cautious. According to the refugees, Soviet fighters escorted the aircraft for a time.

After investigations, the American authorities handed over the refugees to German officials. Jan C., his 29-year-old wife Maria, their 10-year-old son and 7-year-old daughter, as well as the 34-year-old Mieczylaw S., his 29-year-old wife Halina, their two sons aged 8 and 4, and the single 37-year-old Tadeusz S., will all be accommodated temporarily at the Marienfeld refugee camp. The aircraft can be returned to Poland.

USSR, PPR OFFICERS SPEAK AT WROCLAW SYMPOSIUM

LD151016 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] A symposium was held today in the Military Officers (?Club) in Wroclaw for cadres from units in the Silesian Military District and the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army, devoted to comradeship-in-arms between Polish and Soviet soldiers. Colonel (Vladimir Ilickiy) secretary of the party commission at the Political Command of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army, and Major Eugeniusz Nowacki addressed the participants:

[Begin (Ilickiy) recording in Russian with simultaneous superimposed translation] Today, when the world situation is very troubled, when the imperialist circles are doing all they can to unleash a new war, we very well understand that we are responsible for the fate of our nations and our whole political and social work. We should (?find) new and interesting forms so that it becomes as effective as possible. I wish to point out that in the year of the 40th anniversary of the PPR Army we have prepared a new and rich program for our cooperation. It includes, among other things, activities aimed at raising combat readiness, joint tactical exercises, target practice and competitions, and sporting contests [words indistinct] to carry out ideological and cultural work [passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Begin Nowacki recording] I would like to say that the permament working contacts between our units and soliders are very popular, the most popular being joint training on the firing range. Naturally, conditions on the firing range and the tasks jointly performed release a good deal of energy, initiative, and inventiveness, both among the Soviet soldiers and our own. The organization of competitions serve this purpose very well, especially on the firing range. We improve combat mastery, party and political work, and hold cultural and other events, all in the course of training under firing-range conditions. Thus I can say that the internationalist upbringing we teach in the lecture halls, the barracks, the party and youth meeting, is being confirmed in full here in practice under firing range conditions. [end recording].

CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS

Visits Bielsko Voivodship

LD151718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, headed by Gennadiy Sizov, its chairman, paid a visit to Bielsko Viovodship today. Representatives of the voivodship party committee and voivodship PZPR Auditing Commission received the Soviet guests.

Received By Jaruzelski

LD171617 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelsi, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Gennadiy Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, who is heading a delegation to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

WARSAW REPORTS VISIT BY MSZMP'S GYENES

LD162325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Andras Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, paid a 3-day visit to Poland. During his talks, which were held in the Central Commission of Party Control, experiences regarding the functioning of party control organs of the two fraternal parties were exchanged. The Hungarian guest was received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES PRAGUE MONTHLY

LD150320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In Prague, a meeting of the editorial council of the monthly PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has been held, to mark the 25th anniversary of the monthly. In the letter of congratulations from the Central Committee of the PZPR, First Secretary of the Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that for 25 years this periodical has become an international platform for Marxist-Leninist ideals.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO DPRK

AU121657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to DRPK President Kim Il-song on DPRK National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Commitee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, in Pyongyang:

Dear Comrade: To makr the jubilee 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, we send you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK State Administration Council, and the fraternal Korean people sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the PPR.

The Soviet Army's victory over the forces of Japanese militarism in Korea and the proclamation of the DPRK in 1948 were a historical breakthrough in the age-long struggle of the Korean patriotic forces for the Korean pepole's independence, national identify, development, and social progress.

Carrying out revolutionary transformations in the DPRK under the leadership of the WPK, the Korean people, acting jointly with the socialist countries, have pulled themselves out of backwardness, embarked on the road to progress, halted the aggression of American imperialism, rebuilt the country from the war damage, and developed socialist construction. Right now they are successfully implementing the program of the Sixth WPK Congress and the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan for developing the national economy. The Korean people's just struggle against imperialist intervention, for the expulsion of American forces from South Korea, and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland enjoys the understanding and support of progressive and peaceful forces in the world.

Relations between the PPR and the DPRK are developing successfully and dynamically. Our party, government, and people wish to strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation with the WPK, the government, and the Korean people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the struggle against war and interference and for peace in the world. Through its participation in the Supervisory Committee of Neutral States in Korea, Poland is making its contribution to preserving peace on the Korean Peninsula.

On DPRK National Day we wish you, Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK State Administration Council, and the entire Korean people further significant successes in developing the country and in the struggle for peace and for the unification of your fatherland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council.

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

LD172005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the Research and Forecasting Committee Poland-2000 has returned home after 2 weeks in the PRC. The committee is part of the Polish Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The delegation has discovered that there is a great deal of interest in Polish affairs in China. This applies, in particular, to the question of the place, role, and conditions of functioning and tasks of Polish science.

Methodology of demographic forecasting gave rise to much interest, for reasons which are understandable enough.

PZPR'S ZAREMBA RECEIVED BY PCE, PSOE OFFICIALS

LD181534 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 Sept -- Deputy head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Tadeusz Zaremba held talks at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE].

He was received by member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the Communist Party of Spain CC Jaime Ballesteros. In the course of the talks the importance of further development of contacts between both parties was underlined.

During his stay in Madrid, Tadeusz Zaremba also paid a visit to the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain (PSOE).

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SOUTH AMERICA

Meets Bolivian Officials

LD162156 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz 16 Sep (PAP) -- Poland's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz has paid an official visit to La Paz at the invitation of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry. Jozef Wiejacz held talks with Bolivian Vice-Minister for Foreign affairs Carlos Rivas Grana and was received by Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado. He also held talks with ministers of industry and commerce and education and culture.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit reflects the will of both states to develop and tighten economic, cultural and scientific relations. Decisions were also taken to continue political contacts.

Jose Ortiz Mercado extended an invitation to Poland's foreign minister to visit Bolivia.

The communique stated that both sides agreed on basic international issues, that is the preservation of peace, consolidation of detente, checking the arms race and development of international cooperation without discrimination, restrictions and sanctions. Bolivian papers underscored that it was the first visit from Poland in the history of mutual political relations and that it means Poland's support for democratic transformations initiated in Bolivia in 1982.

Talks With Peruvians

LD182240 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Lima 18 Sept -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz paid an official visit to [word indistinct] in September 15-17 at the invitation of the Peruvian Government. He had talks with his Peruvian counterpart J. Ego Aguirre and was received by Peruvian Premier and Foreign Minister F. Schwalb Lopez Aldana. Besides, he held talks with head of the House of Deputies' Foreign Committee Dr. F. Belaunde Terry and chairman of the Senate's Foreign Committee Dr. S. Mareategui. Wiejacz also met the minsiter of energy and mines and the minister of transport and communications. Both sides discusses further development and tightening of Polish-Peruvian economic, scientific and cultural relations. They also exchanged views on current problems of the international situation and agreed to continue political contacts. Jozef Wiejacz delivered a lecture on the Polish foreign policy at the diplomatic academy in Lima and had a news conference here.

Badges were presented to two Peruvian Polonians, M. Rostworowski and Father K. Kochanek, at a meeting at the Polish Embassy attended by the Polish vice-minister.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 18 SEP

AU181257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1983 -- On September 18 George Bush, vice president of the United States of America, arrived in Bucharest to visit this country at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The American vice president is accompanied by Admiral Daniel J. Murphy, chief of personnel of the office of the U.S. vice president; Donald P. Gregg, U.S. vice president's assistance for national security problems; Paula Dobrianski, representing the National Security Council; Mark Palmer, deputy assistance secretary of state for European affairs, and other officials.

Arriving at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Petre Gigea, minister of finance, and Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Attending were Mircea Malita, Washington ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and David B. Funderburk, US ambassador in Bucharest, as well as members of the American Embassy. Milos Melovski, Bucharest ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was present. The national flags of Romania and USA were adorning the airport. Guards presented arms at the airport. The state anthems of the United States of America and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

Begins Talks With Radulescu

AU181303 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1233 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1983 -- On Sunday, in the morning, the palace in the Victoria Square hosted talks between Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and George Bush, vice president of the United States of America. During the talks the sides looked into the stage attained by and the prospects of development of the bilateral relations.

In the context both sides expressed satisfaction at the evolution of the Romanian-American relations on multiple planes. In the spirit of the principles and documents agreed upon at summit level, the sides also manifested their joint resolve to work further for amplifying and diversifying the political, economic, technical and scientific relations, as also in other domains, to the interest of the Romanian and American peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente and collaboration.

Participating in the talks were Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Petre Gigea, minister of finance, and Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador in Washington.

Participating were Admiral Daniel J. Murphy, chief of personnel of the office of the U.S. vice president; Donald P. Gregg, U.S. vice president's assistant for problems concerning national security; Paula Dobriansky, representing the National Security Council; Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs, David D. Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest.

After the talks, Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, gave a luncheon in honour of U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Georghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Ion Ursu as well as Vasile Pungan, Petre Gigea, Nicolae Gavrilescu, ministers and other officials participated.

The American officials accompanying the U.S. vice president participated.

During the luncheon, that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the vice-president of the State Council and U.S. Vice President George Bush proposed toasts to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and to the continuous development of the Romanian-American relations, to international peace, progress and collaboration.

Talks, Dines With Ceausescu

AU182033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the afternoon of September 18 George Bush, vice-president of the United States of America.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

Present was also Admiral Daniel J. Murphy, chief of personnel of the office of the U.S. vice-president.

The U.S. vice-president handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the President of the United States of America Ronald Reagan and conveyed best wishes of happiness to the Romanian head of state and to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the friendly message, for the feelings expressed and requested that the President of the United States of America, the American people be conveyed his cordial greetings and best wishes. The Romanian head of state welcomed the visit of the U.S. vice-president expressing his belief that it would contribute to the further development of the Romanian-American relations in fields of joint interest.

During the interview the positive course was highlighted of the relations between Romania and the USA, grounded on the principle of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Both sides assessed that conditions existed for the intensification of reciprocal relations in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security, understanding and collaboration among nations. It was stressed that persevering action should be taken for a broad and unhampered development of commercial exchanges and economic collaboration, of transfer of technology, of the economic relations between the two countries in general.

Assessing as particularly good the stage of the bilateral relations, Vice-President George Bush emphasized the will of the present U.S. Administration to broadly develop the relations between the two countries, the economic relations in particular. Opinions were exchanged at length during the talks on the international situation and on the ways of strengthening peace and collaboration.

In that context special attention was paid to the European questions, stress being placed on the serious danger the arms race poses to the European peoples. It was assessed that everything possible should be done for freeing Europe from any kind of nuclear weapons. The importance was highlighted of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America which should lead to concrete understandings as concerns the prevention of the deployment of medium-range missiles and the passage to the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stance on the need for postponing the siting of medium-range missiles until the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 so that the negotiations on the need for a direct participation of all the European states -- vitally interested in the success of the Geneva negotiations -- in the conference on the halting of the deployment of the medium-range missiles could continue.

The Middle-East situation was also approached during the talks in the context of the latest developments in the area. Both sides stressed that further efforts should be made so that an end be put to the war in Lebanon, peace and quiet be established and the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon ensured. Efforts should be enhanced with a view to achieving through negotiations a lasting peace, in that part of the globe especially by solving the Palestinian question in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples in the area.

Questions related to economic underdevelopment, the debt of the developing countries, the negative influence of high interest rates, the deterioration of the world economic situation were also approached during the talks.

Both sides stressed the importance of ensuring the Namibian people's right to independence as soon as possible on the basis of the Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Vice-President George Bush expressed their satisfaction at the talks held -- which fall in the context of the positive practice established between Romania and the United States in recent years -- and pointed to the significance of Romanian-American contacts at various levels which serve a better acquaintance and cooperation between the two states and peoples, are beneficial to the two countries, to the general cause of peace, collaboration and understanding in the world.

After the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained Vice-President George Bush and Mrs Barbara Bush to dinner.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the Romanian head of state and U.S. vice-president continued their exchange of opinions on the development of the Romanian-American relations, as well as on major questions of the current international life.

Departs Bucharest 19 Sep

AU191018 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, departed Bucharest today. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Petre Gigea, minister of finance; Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador to Washington; and other officials.

David Funderburk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the U.S. Embassy staff were also present, as well as Milkos Barity, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest. The airport was decorated with the flags of Romania and the United States. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

CEAUSESCU SAID TO EXAMINE LEBANON MEDIATION ROLE

NC171038 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Amman, Sept. 17 (AFP) -- The Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, has begun talks with representatives of groups involved in the Lebanese conflict to determine if Romanian mediation could be useful, infomred sources said today. Mr Ceausescu began his talks after the Saudi special envoy to Lebanon, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultun, apparently failed in his effort to reach a cease-fire agreement.

A Romanian mediation effort could indirectly involve the Soviet Union in the talks, the sources said. Syria, which is aligned with the Soviet Union and which backs Druze militia fighting Christians in the Ash-Shuf, has demanded that Lebanon replace its troops in those mountains with police officers. Lebanon has rejected that condition, which has become a major stumbling block in the search for a cease-fire.

PRESIDENT TO BEGIN VISIT TO EGYPT 17 OCT

NC180205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will arrive in Cairo on 17 October on a visit of some days to the Arab Republic of Egypt. AL-AHRAM, which publishes this report in tomorrow's edition, adds that the Romanian president will meet with President Husni Mubarak to discuss the serious developments in the area within the framework of the consultations taking place between the two presidents.

CEAUSESCU LETTER TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON PEACE

AU171811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/9/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu has recently received a letter from a group of deputies of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, in connection with the proposal of the "parliamentarians for a new international order" on another initiative of heads of government to contribute to breaking the deadlock in the negotiations on armaments. The deputies who sign the letter George Brown, Barney Frank, Michael Barnes, Edward Markey, Thomas J. Downey, Berkley Bedell, Paul Simon and David Bonior consider that the initiative of the "parliamentarians for a new international order" would be highly valuable, for those members of the U.S. Congress who do their best to halt the nuclear arms race. They emphasize that a large number of U.S. congressmen support the immediate, mutual and verifiable freezing of the experiments, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The American deputies are of the opinion that a top level action by Romania's president and by other leaders would not only back their efforts but they also think that he could make a major contribution to facilitating the understanding between their government and the Soviet leadership. In conclusion, they say that they wish to assure him that if he endeavored to settle this question, he would be strongly supported by many U.S. congressmen.

We further render President Nicolae Ceausescu's answer.

I have received your letter in which you stress the importance of an initiative contributing to breaking the deadlock in the Soviet-American negotiations on disarmament questions and mention that a great number of U.S. congressmen support the immediate, mutual and verifiable freezing of the experiments, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Expressing the deep concern of my people and starting from the ardent interests and aspirations of all European peoples, of the USA included, to reach, as fast as possible, an agreement which should ensure the halting of the emplacement of new missiles, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, I already addressed, as you know, messages to the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, and the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov, whereby I launched an appeal for everything possible to be done for the success of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

In case that by the end of the year negotiations fail to conclude in positive results, we have proposed that an agreement should be reached so that the siting of new intermediate-range missiles may be postponed at least until late 1984 or early 1985, and meanwhile the negotiations be continued in view of an agreement. For the period of the continued negotiations the USSR should guarantee, in agreement with her previous statements, that she would halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles and their modernization and that she would unilaterally reduce part of those sited in the European zone of the Soviet Union territory.

At the same time we considered that if no agreement was reached on these proposals the sides might consider at least not to site intermediate-range missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other states, as an intemediary measure until a final understanding was reached in the Soviet-American negotiations.

Saluting with great satisfaction and appreciating your preoccupation with halting the arms race, nuclear arming first of all, I wish to mention that in the messages addressed to the leaders of the USSR and of the USA we proposed that the two countries adopted unilateral measures for freezing the military spending at the level of 1983 over the ensuing two years, meanwhile conducting negotiations for a passage to cutting the military spending.

Romania is ready to work for and join, in the future too, all initiatives aiming at implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, at safeguarding and consolidating peace. In this spirit, given the important part of parliaments and parliamentarians in providing a policy of peace, disarmament and fruitful collaboration among our peoples, and expressing my satisfaction at the good relations between the U.S. Congress and the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I should welcome a Romanian visit by your group and by other members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

TESU MEETS USSR DEPUTY MINISTERS GORDEYEV, DAVYDOV

AU161946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/9/1983 -- Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, received Boris S. Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and I.V. Davydov, deputy minister of domestic trade of that country, with whom he analysed the possibilities of developing the exchanges and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in the field of agriculture and food industry.

SWEDISH CENTER PARTY DEPUTY MEETS OFFICIALS

AU141430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/9/1983 -- On September 13 Karin Soder, first deputy chairman of the Swedish Center Party, now on a Romanian visit, invited by the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front], National Council, called on Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, with whom she discussed cordially. On the occasion they evoked the role of parliaments in developing the bilateral relations and expressed the wish to deepen the ties of collaboration between the two countries.

Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received the first deputy chairman of the Swedish Center Party, to discuss aspects related to the development on multiple planes of the relations between Romania and Sweden, and certain topical issues of the international life.

The same day Karin Soder met Maria Bobu, deputy minister of justice, and Stefan Tripsa, secretary of state, the Ministry of Education and instruction. During the interviews the sides approached problems of joint interest.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES DPRK LABOR MINISTER 14 SEP

AU141835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/9/1983 -- The good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Romanian and Korean peoples, relations developing and deepening continuously in the spirit of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Korean summit interviews, were evoked on September 14, as Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, was called on by a delegation of the Korea-Romanian Friendship Association, led by Yum So, minister of labor administration, chairman of the association.

The call passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The Korean minister is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

TRAVEL AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED 9 SEP

AU132009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] A convention between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Government on mutual travel by citizens of the two countries was signed on Friday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of the Ministry of Interior participated in the singing ceremony.

E.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT

Significant Topics Noted

LD141727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 14 Sep 83

["'Balanced Cooperation' -- by TANJUG Diplomatic Editor" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the time when we notice an increasingly conspicuous escalation of tension in crisis areas of world politics, important international encounters are taking place in Yugoslavia, whose objective is to return the world community to a policy of detente and peace. A series of dialogues held recently in Belgrade have had an impact not only on the Yugoslav public, but further afield.

U.S. Vice President George Bush will be arriving on a visit to Yugolsavia Friday 16 September. He will have a series of meetings with prominent Yugolsav personalities. The visit is taking place at a significant moment in the world situation which is worrying all supporters of the policy of peace and security. It is therefore certain that the Yugolsav-U.S. dialogue, in addition to reviewing bilateral relations and cooperation, will encompass an exchange of views on the essential problems of the present-day world. During the entire post-war period the two countries with different internal systems and foreign political orientations managed to develop a balanced cooperation whose development did not proceed along a straight line becuase it was exposed to the buffeting of the winds blowing from the world political scene.

During his meetings with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav personalities, the high-ranking guest from Washington will be in a position to become acquainted not only with the efforts made to stabilize economic positions in Yugoslavia, but also with the views of this nonaligned country toward the key questions of international political and economic life. It is not difficult to assume that reference will be made to the causes of the deteriorating situation in world relations; the situation in Europe; possibilities for a resumed East-West dialogue; the development of the situation in the Balkans; the situation in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia, and also to the recent incident involving the South Korean aircraft. No doubt an exchange of views on the positions of the developing countries and on the efforts to open the North-South dialogue can be expected.

On certain issues the two countries have different approaches, although their wishes regarding their solution are very often similar. It will be very important for the Yugoslav side to be briefed in greater detail on the stands and on the analysis provided by a great power, the leader of a military and political bloc. On the other hand this will afford an opportunity for the United States to acquire a broader knowledge regarding the wishes of the nonaligned countries following the New Delhi summit and the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade.

Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation continues according to established tradition. Economic cooperation represents a significant part of our general relations. During the post-war period this cooperation has been enriched with new forms and substance.

Today, when the whole world is facing economic difficulties, Yugoslav-U.S. economic cooperation has also been affected.

Commodity exchange represents a certain problem: With its developed market and a broad network of partners, the U.S. share of Yugoslav exports is a mere 3 percent, and about 6.3 percent of Yugoslav imports. Commodity exchange stagnation has been felt during the past few years. Probably this matter will be discussed, too, during George Bush's stay in Belgrade. Stagnation is also noticeable in the matter of joint investments in some industrial projects. However, increased Yugoslav exports to the U.S. market remain one of the essential conditions for expanding economic ties and for increased U.S. exports to Yugoslavia. Progress in this area would also have a positive impact on overall relations. In other words, the two sides are facing the task of devising ways and means for long-term economic cooperation which will also promote commodity exchange.

The agenda of the Yugoslav-U.S. top-level dialogue is very rich. Fresh efforts will be required to ensure that friendly ties and cooperation continue and to prevent any existing differences from affecting future relations, in the same way they did not affect them in the past. This is why the talks are expected to be open and mutually useful.

Visit Previewed

AU161857 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 83 p 2

[B. Jaksic commentary "George Bush in Belgrade Tomorrow"]

[Text] Continuity has long been an integral part of the elements of the basis of which Yugoslavia builds its foreign policy. This is the continuity in dialogue, in cooperation, in mutual understanding....

When American Vice President George Bush arrives for an official visit tomorrow, this element will find its proper place within the rich mosaic of cooperation between the two countries: That continuity has also been preserved on this highest level, since the Republicans took over the administration.

The two countries are far from being satisfied with only this. The richness of what was realized, together with the ample possibilities of what exists, direct them towards searching for the unreachable. The long-lastingness of this joint interest has not been called to question so far, irrespective of changes at the top in the United States, irrespective of the "Yugoslavia after Tito," as they like to put it on the other side of the Atlantic.

Truly, when they are informed about what both sides expect from the forthcoming dialogue between George Bush and his host Vidoje Zarkovic and from other contacts the American vice president will have in Yugoslavia, journalists face a question: Will 2 days be enough for all the questions the guest and host have already entered into their memos for discussion.

Considering the significance of the positions of the two countries -- not only objective significance of the positions both partners mutually respect -- it is clear that nearly the whole world will find its place within the international part of this dialogue: Europe, Central and South America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Certain regions will present an opportunity for getting better acquainted with each other, such as the Mediterranean or the Balkans. The same also goes for the special "questions" ranging from the complicated and tense complex of East-West relations or the tragedy of the South Korean plane over Sakhalin to the economic difficulties of the modern world or the North-South dialogue.

This will also be an expected opportunity for both sides to better explain their own positions, interests, and aims in a direct conversation and to reaffirm their attitudes.

No one will try to avoid differences, because they are also part of relations. Better acquainting each other, which has always been one of the essential questions of a dialogue, will only help tradition to continue and essentially and specifically enrich it at that.

Long-term mutual interests have already ensured their numerous elements of stability and these "built-in mechanisms" are the best weapons against possible oscillations threatening our world daily.

The recipe with economic cooperation being one of these powerful elements has been already tested. This can be applied to the United States and Yugoslavia, together with the often applicable addition that cooperation can be more extensive, balanced, and comprehensive.

A certain stagnation has also been caused by the overall economic trends in the world.

The Belgrade talks certainly belong to those which the world will closely watch. The guest points out that his present 11-day tour will include three regions: north African (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), central Europe (Yugoslavia, Austria) and Eastern Europe (Romania, Hungary). The host will have the opportunity to repeat his essential belief that the world should not be observed only through relations between the two blocs. The guest is expected to expound on his attitude towards the world. The guest will also want to repeat his views on Yugoslavia within a wider context and will use the opportunity for confirming his global position.

And when, at the end of the visit, what remains is, as usually, "what is not for the press," it will not interfere with the already existing mutual expectations: Bush's arrivial in Belgrade is an important opportunity for confirming what has been realized, for better acquainting each other, and for clearly determining what to do in the future, retaining principles on which the mutual cooperation has rested for so long a time.

Arrives for Talks

LD161313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush and his wife arrived in Belgrade this afternoon on an official visit to the SFRY. At Belgrade Airport the high-ranking visitor from the United States was welcomed and greeted by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife.

The welcoming ceremony was attended by Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Radovan Pantovic, vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Lieutenant Colonel General Predrag Djuric; and others.

Those arriving in Belgrade with the U.S. vice president were: Admiral Daniel J. Murphy, chief of staff for the vice president of the United States; Donald P. Gregg, assistant to the vice president for national security affairs; R. Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State; and others.

U.S. Vice President George Bush was welcomed at the airport with military honors.

After the welcoming ceremony, SFRY Presidency Vice President Zarkovic and U.S. Vice President Bush, accompanied by their wives, drove to the White Place which will be the visitor's residence during his stay in our country.

Official Yugoslav-U.S. talks will begin in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this afternoon. Apart from bilateral question, the exchange of views between SFRY Presidency Vice President Zarkovic and U.S. Vice President Bush and their aides is also expected to embrace consideration of the most topical problems of international political and economic relations.

Particular attention is expected to be paid to the consideration of crisis areas in the world, the situation in Europe, developments in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, problems of disarmament and detente, and the international economic situation.

SFRY Presidency Vice President Zarkovic will give a dinner tonight in honor of U.S. Vice President Bush, at which toasts will be exchanged.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency will receive U.S. Vice President Bush tomorrow for talks. The SFRY Presidency President will give a private dinner in honor of his guest. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will also hold talks with the visitor from the United States. Vice President Bush will also be received by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, for talks. Vice President Bush will end his official visit to our country on Sunday 18 September.

Zarkovic Hosts Dinner

LD161948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of George Bush, vice president of the United States, and his wife. During the dinner, which was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere and which was attended by a large number of guests, distinguished Yugoslav personalities and associates of the U.S. vice president, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

Zarkovic, Bush Toasts

LD161959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 16 Sep 83

["Toasts at Dinner for George Bush" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Addressing his guest, Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things:

"I am very pleased to have the opportunity to extend to you, your wife and associates a cordial welcome to our country. I hope that you will enjoy your stay in Yugoslavia and that you will have the opportunity once again to convince yourself about our friendly feelings. I believe that the talks we are holding also confirm this.

"Regardless of the differences in the strength, international position, social systems, and views on individual international problems, our two countries successfully cooperate and represent a clear example of mutually beneficial relations and dialogue.

"There is every reason that we should preserve, strengthen, and further develop what we have achieved in our mutual relations. I am convinced, Mr Vice President, that you will agree that international political and economic relations are deeply disrupted and that the failure to solve acute international problems, as well as the intensification of the existing and the creation of new hotbeds of crisis, seriously threaten peace and represent a threat to the independence and freedom of peoples and countries in various parts of the world. This demands increased all-embracing efforts and active work by all countries and the international community to remove them, as well as the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. The great powers have a special responsibility in this. We are, above all, very concerned about the dangerous developments in the Middle East, the situation in southwest and southeast Asia, the increased instability in Central America, the recent events in Africa, and the retention of the system of apartheid and remnants of colonialism in southern Africa. We also proceed from the firm belief that a lasting and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis is only possible through the implementation of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as well as through the recognition of the right to the existence and coexistence of all states and nations of this region.

"The present arms race represents a particularly great danger. The vital interests of Europe and the world demand a lessening of tension in this vital sphere of international relations, patient negotiations, expansion of cooperation, and strengthening of confidence and security on stable and long-term bases. The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in the present complex moment gives hope that the process of detente and cooperation in Europe and further afield will be renewed."

Zarkovic then referred to the present world economic crisis that is affecting all countries, especially the developing ones. The nonaligned and developing countries therefore resolutely advocate international cooperation, which would lead to a revival of economic development throughout the world, coupled with the urgently needed changes in the existing system of international economic relations.

He then said that Yugoslavia, as a socialist and nonaligned country, consistently strives for a world without violence, domination, and exploitation, and good for peace and equal relations, in keeping with the principles of the Charter and the principles of the policy of nonalignment.

Continuing his toast, Zarkovic said: "Our official relations have a century-old tradition. The friendship between our peoples and countries is especially confirmed by the alliance and struggle against common enemies in two world wars. Wider mutual contacts in the fields of economy, science, culture, tourism, and other fields contribute considerably to the development of our relations and to better mutual understanding. A huge contribution is also made to this by the U.S. citizens of Yugoslav origin who are strengthening and expanding mutual links and cooperation.

"Economic relations are a very important area of our cooperation. It is in our mutual interests to promote these relations in harmony with the realistic possibilities. We also have in mind the need for expanding and equalizing commodity exchange as an essential precondition for even more successful joint economic cooperation and the continuation of financial cooperation. We value the understanding that your country is showing in offering support for our efforts in overcoming our economic difficulties.

"Your visit and the talks we are holding confirm the determination of our two countries to strengthen reciprocal cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

I believe that you will agree that a powerful impetus is given to the successful development of our relations by fruitful dialogue and continuous exchange of views, particularly by reciprocal summit meetings and joint documents that have established a permanent basis for their further promotion. The meetings of President Tito with U.S. presidents played a historic role in this development of relations. I am sure, Mr Vice President, that you share my opinion that the good relations between our countries represent an important achievement not only at the bilateral level, but are also important for peace, stability and better understanding in Europe and further afield. I am convinced that your visit will make a great contribution to this."

Thanking the host for his warm words, U.S. Vice President George Bush said, among other things:

"For more than a generation our two countries have had close and firm relations, which have been constantly developing throughout the administrations of seven American presidents and three and one-half decades of tumultuous world history. The principles which have directed U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia throughout all these years are still valid today and will remain valid in the future. The United States will continue to support the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. We will continue to improve our relations in the fortifying spirit of equality and mutual respect."

Bush then went on to emphasize President Tito's role in the development of bilateral relations and the courage with which he led Yugoslavia along its road to independence, prosperity and constructive participation in world events. "Under this far-sighted leadership over many stormy years, Yugoslavs gained not only independence, but also respect in the world, and have achieved prosperity in their country," Bush said.

"In past years, we in the United States have cooperated with Yugoslavia and other states, with international institutions and leading banks in the West, in a series of complex but successfully implemented financial and economic arrangements, conceived as assistance to Yugoslavia in carrying out its economic stabilization," the U.S. vice president continued. "In the course of a number of complex monthly negotiations, we were impressed by the determination and readiness, and by the efforts and pride of Yugoslavs in taking extensive measures in order to set the Yugoslav economy on a firm basis.

"I am very pleased that the U.S. has played an important role in these efforts toward stabilization, which it will continue to do.

"As we all know, our two countries have different social and political systems and have different positions in the world. However, these differences have not been an obstacle in the further development of our friendly relations. Our relations today are excellent. We cooperate not only in the economic field but also in many other fields, such as culture, science and agriculture.

"Furthermore, the experience gained in the past 35 years clearly shows that with the passing of time our relations are becoming ever wider and deeper. We are solving our mutual problems, developing our friendship further."

Concluding his toast, Vice President Bush said: "Mr Vice President, we have exchanged views on a series of questions. I must say I have certainly learned much. And as I am often reminded by former U.S. Ambassador Larry Eagleburger and the present Ambassador David Anderson, I would say that when Yugoslavs discuss international questions, it is worth listening attentively.

"All nations which are determined to preserve their independence and live in peace can take Yugoslavia as an example. You sincerely desire peace but, as you have so courageously shown during World War II and later, you are prepared resolutely to resist any attempt to limit your independence and sovereignty. By your courage and determination, you have gained the respect of the whole world."

Zarkovic Talks Recounted

LD162113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Talks were held today in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade between Vidoje Varkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and George Bush, vice president of the United States, who is on an official visit to our country. The 3-hour exchange of views was held in an atmosphere of openness and mutual respect for the stances on all questions under discussion. As it was announced, the two sides emphasized the importance of the dialogue which the governments of the two countries hold regardless of the differences in their approach to individual questions.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Zarkovic, and the vice president of the United States, Bush, assessed in their introductory speeches that the relations between the two countries were good and that the cooperation was successfully developing on the basis of mutual interests. According to the mutual assessment, which the guest especially emphasized, the principles of mutual respect for the differences and the acceptance of independence, equality and noninterference represent the basis of relations between the United States and the SFRY.

During today's talks, which lasted considerably longer than envisaged by the program, special attention was devoted to economic relations. Zarkovic and Bush agreed that the adoption of a higher level of cooperation -- joint investments and industrial cooperation -- could contribute to the achievement of a balance in the trade exchange which has been lagging behind lately.

Taking part in the talks on our side were Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Budimir Loncar, ambassador of the SFRY in Washington and others, and on the American side, David Anderson, U.S. ambassador in Belgrade, Admiral Daniel J. Murphy, chief of staff for the vice president of the United States, Donald P. Gregg, assistant to the vice president for national security, and R. Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State.

Afterwards Zarkovic and Bush exchanged information on the economic development of the SFRY and the United States.

In his speech, Vice President Bush outlined the results achieved by the American Government with regard to stamping out hostile activities of extreme anti-Yugoslav emigre groups in the United States and emphasized that the line adopted so far will continue. Vice president of the presidency, Zarkovic, indicated the importance of this problem for bilateral relations between the two countries.

As was reported after the talks, in the exchange of views on the global situation in the world particular emphasis was placed on East-West relations, the arms race, disarmament, North-South relations and crisis centers in many regions. The Yugoslav side expressed concern at the strained relations between the superpowers and expressed the wish that efforts should be made to overcome the present unfavorable international situation.

It was particularly stressed that the arms race is continuing, that the problems of crisis areas are not being resolved, that there is still a deadlock in talks on international economic problems, and that mistrust between the powers continues to be a factor which hinders the way out of the crisis. As a European country, the Yugoslav side stressed, we advocate maintaining a balance in relations and the promotion of cooperation on the continent.

A very interesting exchange of views developed over the possibility of overcoming the present difficult economic situation in the world. Bush expressed the expectation that the economic recovery of the United States will also contribute to the emergence of other countries, particularly the developing countries, from the recession.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency expressed the opinion that without reviving the economies of the developing countries there can be no lasting recovery of the economy of the industrially developed countries.

Among the causes of the present world economic crisis the Yugoslav side cited the unresolved problems of the increasingly heavy financial commitment of the developing countries on the one hand and the protectionist measures of the industrially developed states on the other. It was noted that the two statesman put forward differing assessments of the causes of the present international crisis. For his part, the guest emphasized that the United States is prepared, despite the downing of the South Korean airliner, to reach agreement with the USSR on all key problems.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency emphasized in this connection that our country deeply regreeted the tragic incident and that it has increased our councern that a similar incident could "get out of control" and incur inconceivably negative consequences for the world. If the international tension was less -- there would be less opportunity for such an incident to threaten peace, the Yugoslav side stressed.

Vidoje Zarkovic acquainted the esteemed visitor with the international activities of the SFRY, the actions of the nonaligned countries following the Delhi summit and the plans for resolving international economic problems. He also spoke of the SFRY's relations with neighboring countries.

George Bush expressed respect for the policy of nonalignment and supported the role of Yugoslavia at the international level.

Talks With Spiljak

LD171557 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received U.S. Vice President George Bush at noon today and had a cordial conversation with him. Taking part in the convocation on the Yugoslav side were also: Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the FEC, and others. On the American side were: David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY; Daniel Murphy, chief of staff to the U.S. vice president; and other officials.

In the course of the meeting, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and George Bush, U.S. vice president, made the mutual assessment that Yugoslav-American bilateral cooperation and relations are successfully developing. The desire for this to be further expanded was also expressed.

Vice President Bush took this opportunity to convey an invitation from U.S. President Ronald Reagan for Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit the United States. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be settled at a later date.

Topical international issues were the subject of further conversation.

Particular mention was made of the present difficult international situation and both sides underlined the need for this to be overcome.

Within this framework there was also discussion of the situation in the Near East. The president of the SFRY Presidency put forward the Yugoslav views on the Near East situation, reiterating Yugoslavia's standpoint that the Palestinian issue is of key importance for a solution to the Near East crisis. In this regard, President Spiljak pointed to the role of the PLO in resolving the Near East crisis.

U.S. Vice President George Bush put forward the American views on the Near East situation, dewelling in particular on the efforts the United States is exerting to alleviate the crisis in Lebanon. Other issues were also discussed.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, then entertained the high-ranking Washington guest to an intimate luncheon at Dedinja Palace. Appropriate toasts were exchanged during the course of the luncheon, which was also attended by those of both sides who took part in the conversation.

Talks With Planinc

LD171413 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Milka Planinc and U.S. Vice-President George Bush held talks today in the Palace of the Federation. The meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended on the Yugoslav side by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the FEC; Milenko Bojanic and Zivorad Kovacevic, members of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador to the United States; and others, and on the American side by D. Anderson, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY; Admiral D. Murphy, chief of staff to the U.S. vice president; D. Gregg, assistant for national security affairs; M. Palmer, deputy assistant secretary, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State; and other associates.

During the talks, mutual satisfaction was expressed about the comprehensive development of bilateral Yugoslav-American relations. Positive assessment was made about the achieved level of cooperation in all fields and its constant intensification in the interest of both countries. Discussing bilateral economic cooperation, which received the greatest attention during the meeting, both sides emphasized the need to make new joint efforts toward its further promotion, for which considerable possibilities objectively exist.

The large trade deficit on the Yugoslav side was especially pointed out as an obstacle to a further increase in mutual trade exchange. Apart from agreeing that Yugoslav exports to the United States should be increased, it was emphasized that Yugoslav efforts to this end would be facilitated if the protectionist measures in certain areas of the American market were connected.

It was also emphasized that both economies should make greater efforts to promote joint investments and joint industrial cooperation as an important way of intensifying economic cooperation. Conviction was expressed that suitable solutions in connection with these questions would be found in subsequent talks.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, stated that Yugoslavia is very appreciative of the understanding and support shown by the American aide in overcoming the economic and balance-of-payments problems of our country. In this connection, Milka Planinc extensively spoke about the economic situation in Yugoslavia and explained the aims of the economic stabilization program.

Geroge Bush, vice president of the United States, who expressed great interest in the efforts being made to this end in our country, also pointed out topicalities concerning the further development of the American economy. Part of the conversation also referred to world economic situation, especially the grave situation in the developing countries.

The Yugoslav side pointed out the need to change existing international economic relations in the direction of a more just treatment of the developing countries. This is in the greatest interest of the overcoming of the present world crisis which is also affecting the developed countries.

Both sides emphasized the great importance of the recently held sixth UNCTAD and the need to continue the talks in view of economic interdependence in the world, which is in the interest of all countries.

Vice President Bush invited Milka Planinc, president of the EEC to visit the United States at a suitable time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Zarkovic Press Conference

LD171630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- "I should like to stress that the visit and the talks we have had have passed off in an atmosphere of friendship, openness and reciprocal respect characteristic of the relations between the two countries." This was stated during his press conference for domestic and foreign journalists in Belgrade tonight by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

Referring in greater detail to the talks he had with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Vidoje Zarkovic stated: "We expressed our mutual satisfaction with current developments and confirmed our joint readiness to further promote our mutual relations. On this occasion the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference and equality were reaffirmed as a lasting basis of cooperation between the two countries. We also noted that untapped possibilities exist for the further development and promotion of economic, financial and banking, industrial and other forms of cooperation, and also for expanding trade exchange on a more balanced basis. Vice President Bush evinced special interest in and understanding for our policy and economic stabilization measures. We agreed that the struggle against terrorism is in the interest of both our mutual relations and of broader international cooperation. We have made a positive assessment of the measures that the U.S. Government is taking to suppress anti-Yugoslav activity in the United States."

"Both sides underlined the importance of continued exchange of viewpoints between the two countries in an atmosphere of equality, understanding and frankness, both on bilateral and international issues, which is of particular importance in the present time of exacerbated relations and accumulated problems in the world.

"We carried out an exchange of opinions on the most topical issues of international relations. Anxiety was expressed on both sides at the constant deterioration of the international situation and the failure to resolve open international problems and the existing critical flashpoints.

"On this occasion, too, the Yugoslav side pointed to the growing role and importance of the policy of nonalignment in resolving open international problems, as a vital factor for emancipating and liberating peoples and countries from all forms of foreign domination, and to the need for the accumulated problems and critical flashpoints to be resolved by peaceful means and by negotiation, accompanied by full respect for the rights of every people to self-determination and choice of their own path of development, and on the basis of respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the generally accepted norms of international conduct.

"We agreed that the interests of peace, security, and development demand enhanced efforts on the part of all countries aimed at more intensive dialogue and negotiation. In this connection, we conveyed to Vice President Bush our assessments of the dangers of possible exacerbation in Europe and further afield unless agreement is reached in Geneva on Euromissiles. We expressed the hope that political realism will prevail, toward establishing a military balance of forces on a reduced basis, which will help to relax international tension and halt the arms race."

"In the talks we underlined the need to resolve the most important international economic problems, particularly bearing in mind the interdependence of relations between the developed countries and the developing countries. We concluded that the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference and Fourth UNCTAD Conference helped to create favorable conditions for a more constructive dialogue on development problems. For our part, we advocated in particular greater understanding for the demands of the developing countries, and for the need for joint coordinated efforts and negotiations in overcoming world economic contradictions.

"In conclusion, I should once again like to express satisfaction with the results of the talks we have conducted with Vice President Bush. We are convinced that they represent a further useful contribution to promoting relations and developing cooperation between the SFRY and the United States on the basis of the well-known principles, together with full respect for the differences in social development and the international situation of our countries, and in the interests of mutual understanding and safeguarding peace in the world."

Continuing his press conference, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic answered questions from home and foreign journalists.

In reply to a question relating to the development of bilateral cooperation, Zarkovic underlined that it was agreed by both sides to exert further efforts to expand economic relations between Yugoslavia and the United States. The two sides concluded with satisfaction that cooperation in the financial sphere is developing successfully. Zarkovic also informed the journalists of the readiness of both Yugoslavia and the United States to expand and balance commodity exchanges.

There was also a discussion on scientific and technical cooperation and industrial cooperation.

One question concerned the differences between the two countries. In answer to this, Vice President Zarkovic said the existence of differences does not represent any hindrance to conducting a dialogue in Belgrade.

The reporters also asked about the standpoints with regard to the problem of development. Replying to this question, the vice president of the Presidency pointed to Yugoslavia's view that one of the causes of exacerbation of the international situation is precisely the difficulties which appeared in the development of international economic relations. Zarkovic said: "The deepening of the abyss between the developed and developing countries has meant that overall economic relations in the world have also fallen into serious crisis. We briefed Vice President Bush on our standpoints on this. We have, in any case, already expounded our views at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi and at the Sixth UNCTAD held recently in Belgrade. Yugoslavia approaches these problems not from the standpoint of confrontation, but from the need for open dialogue toward gradual development of a new international order, together with simultaneous rendering of aid to developing countries to help them overcome their present difficulties and to become capable of more equal economic cooperation."

Vice President Zarkovic also apoke about Yugoslavia's relations with the PRC and the USSR. These relations are also based on the principles of equality, respect for integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, Zarkovic declared.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency also answered many other questions from journalists.

Bush Press Conference

LD171643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with his official visit to our country, U.S. Vice President George Bush said in Belgrade today that he is "exceptionally satisfied" with the talks he had yesterday and today with President of the SFRY Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic -- who had been his host -- and president of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc.

During his press conference for domestic and foreign journalists in the White Palace, which was his residence during his visit, Vice President Bush stressed that independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia represents "an important factor of security in Europe and of peace in the world."

The U.S. vice president also said that during his visit to our country he became acquainted with the economic stabilization measures pursued by the Yugoslav Government and that during his talks with the Yugoslav statesmen he conveyed his government's support for the resolute measures to place the Yugoslav economy on a firm basis.

Bush confirmed that during the talks yesterday and today there was discussion of "special measures" which the United States has undertaken to prevent terrorist attacks on Yugoslav diplomatic, consular, and other missions on U.S. territory.

Replying to journalists' questions, Vice President Bush reiterated the readiness of the U.S. Government, despite the downing of the South Korean passenger plane -- "which the government and the people of the United States most vehemently denounce" -- "that talks should seriously proceed with the USSR" in Geneva and Vienna, and on all other issues. He said that the Yugoslav statesmen expressed their great concern over the delays in the talks and expressed the desire than an agreement might be reached in Geneva on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

Bush set out the well-known U.S. stands on the possibilities of ending the crisis in the Middle East and stressed that in that region there can be no peace until, as he said, "the Palestinian question" is resolved.

The high-ranking guest intimated that if U.S. Government efforts to reduce the budget deficit yield fruit, rates of interest in the United States and in the world could possibly fall.

However, he stressed that the high rates of interest are the consequence of "a strong dollar" whose value surges ahead because of the influx of foreign capital into the United States. "We are not happy with a strong dollar," said Bush, stressing that as a result his country has an enormous deficit in its world trade balance.

Bush also said that he believes U.S. President Reagan will soon announce his decision that he is again seeking his party's nomination for the presidential elections in the United States next November. He believes that Reagan "will win again" at the elections.

Dines With Mojsov

LD171945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is on an official visit to our country, received Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov in the White Palace in Belgrade this evening, and engaged him in a conversation on topical issues of the international situation.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mojsov and his wife afterwards held an intimate dinner for George Bush and his wife in a restaurant specializing in Yugoslav cuisine in Skadarlija, the old quarter of Belgrade. U.S. Vice President Bush and his wife and the officials accompanying him leave Yugoslavia early tomorrow morning after their 2-day visit to our country.

Seen Off by Zarkovic

LD180819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0631 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpt] [no dateline as received] -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, accompanied by his wife and other officials in his party, left Belgrade this morning after a 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia. The esteemed guest was seen off at Belgrade's Surcin airport by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who was his host during the visit.

SOVIET MACHINE TOOL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD172206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- A delegation from the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, led by Minister Boris Vladimirovich Balmont, left Yugoslavia today after a 6-day stay.

During the stay, the delegation held negotiations with their host, Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry, on cooperation in the current period and in the next 5-year periods, and visited a number of machine tool manufacturers in Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The guests were seen off at Belgrade airport by their host and other Yugoslav officials, as well as by Nikolay Nikolayevich Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Yugoslavia.